BY FULTON & PRICE, PROPRIETORS.

JAS. FULTON, Editor....A. L. PRICE, Associate Editor.

Terms of Subscription.

Weekly, one year, invariably in advance,.....$2 50
Daily.....6 00

☞Any person sending us five NEW subscribers, accompanied with the advance subscription, ($12 50,) will receive the sixth copy gratis for one year.

All letters on business connected with this office, must be addressed to the proprietors.

No subscriber permitted to discontinue his paper after the commencement of a subscription year, till the expiration of said year.

Wilmington Journal.

VOL. 14. WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY MORNING, AUGUST 13, 1858. NO. 50.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

Per Square of 10 lines or less cash in advance.

One square, 1 insertion,.....$1 00
Do. do. 2 do.....1 25
Do. do. 3 do.....50
Do. do. 3 months without change,.....4 00
Do. do. 6 do.....do.....7 00
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☞Advertisements ordered to be continued on the inside charged 37½ cents per square for each insertion after the first.

☞No advertisement, reflecting upon private character, can, under ANY CIRCUMSTANCES, be admitted.

Professional and Business Cards.

JOHN F. HERRING,
INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES,
WILMINGTON, N. C
☞Office at H. VonGlahn's store, North Water street, where he can be found when not engaged in out-door business.
April 2, 1858—31-1y*

THOMAS W. PLAYER,
INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
March 19, 1857—29-1y.

CLARK & FELT,
COACH AND CARRIAGE MAKERS,
Corner Third and Princess streets, opposite R. H. Grant's Livery Stables, Wilmington, N. C.,
BUGGIES AND ROCKAWAYS constantly on hand. Repairing of all kinds, Painting and Trimming done in the neatest and most substantial manner. Orders solicited and promptly attended to. Terms, cash on delivery.
March 5, 1858.—27-1y.

W. H. McRARY & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS, corner Princess and Water street, Wilmington, N. C.
REFERENCES:
H. R. Savage, Cashier Bank Cape Fear, Wilmington, N. C.
Col. John McRae, Pres't Bank Wilmington, do. do.
D. A. Davis, Cashier Branch B'k Cape Fear, Salisbury, do.
J. G. Lash, " " " " Salem, do.
J. Eli Gregg, President of Bank Cheraw, S. C. [Oct 17]

JAMES O. BOWDEN,
INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES,
April 4, 1856.—[31-tf. WILMINGTON, N. C

ALFRED ALDERMAN,
INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
Will give prompt attention to all business in his line.
Feb. 20th, 1857. 25-1y

GEO. W. ROSE,
CARPENTER AND CONTRACTOR,
June 17 WILMINGTON, N. C.

S. M. WEST,
AUCTIONEER AND COMMISSION MERCHANT.
219-tf WILMINGTON, N. C.

WILLIAM H. LIPPITT,
WHOLESALE AND RETIL DRUGGIST, and Dealer in Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Window Glass, Garden Seeds, Perfumery, Patent Medicines, &c. &c., corner of Front and Market sts., immediately opposite SHAW's old stand Wilmington, N. C. 5

JOSEPH L. KEEN,
CONTRACTOR AND BUILDER, respectfully informs the public that he is prepared to take contracts in his line of business. He keeps constantly on hand, LIME, CEMENT, PLASTER, PLASTERING HAIR, Philadelphia PRESS BRICK, FIRE BRICK, &c.
N. B. To Distillers of Turpentine,—he is prepared to put up Stills at the shortest notice May '20—37-1y.

WILMINGTON MARBLE WORKS,
Wilmington, N. C.
W. G. MILLIGAN, proprietor, respectfully informs the public, that he is prepared to make and put up to order—Marble Monuments of all sizes, Tombs, Head-Stones, Furniture Tops, Mantles, Hearths, &c., of the best quality of American or Italian Marble, not to be surpassed in style or workmanship, and as cheap as can be procured from any establishment in the country, North or South.
Iron Railing—50 different styles for inclosing family lots, from 75 cents to $10 per foot, furnished and put up to order.
N. B.—Orders from all parts of the country, accompanied by the cash or satisfactory reference, will receive prompt attention; and all articles warranted to be as recommended, or no charge made.
Nov. 23d.—[12-tf.

WILSON'S HARNESS ESTABLISHMENT.

SADDLES, Harness, Whips, Trunks, Leather, Oils, Condition Powders for diseased Horses, Coach Trimmings, Carpet Bags, Valises, &c., the largest stock in the State, and sold wholesale and retail, at the lowest New York prices. Harness and Trunks made to order, and repaired.

JAMES WILSON,
Oct 15—34-1y—7-1y No. 5 Market st., near the wharf.

FRESH ARRIVALS,
PER SCHR. HELENE, FROM NEW YORK:
50 boxes Colgate's Pale and No. 1 Soap;
25 bags Laguyra Coffee;
25 " Green Rio do.
20 bbls. C. Yellow Sugar. Low for cash at
April 14. GEO. H. KELLEY'S.

900 TO 1000 BALES OF COTTON PER ANNUM.
I AM STILL MANUFACTURING AT THE ROCKY MT. MILLS, Edgecombe county, N. C., 900 to 1000 Bales Cotton per annum, and will deliver at any of our Railroad depots, free of freights, to punctual customers, on 3 months time, or discount of 2½ per cent. for cash, COTTON YARN, SEINE TWINE, PLOW LINES, &c.
Orders addressed to WILLIAM S. BATTLE, Rocky Mt., Edgecombe county, N. C., will be promptly attended to.
March 25, 1858 30-10m*

SPECIAL COURT IN DUPLIN.
IT is ordered, that a Special term of the Superior Court be held for the county of Duplin, on the *THIRD MONDAY IN SEPTEMBER NEXT*; that the Clerk make advertisement of the same at the Court House, and other public places in the county.
May 7, 1858—36-td HENRY R. KORNEGAY, Cl'k.

10,000 DOLLARS.
I WISH TO EXCHANGE THE ABOVE AMOUNT, for likely young *NEGROES*, from 12 to 25 years of age. Any person having one or more to sell, will please give me a call, as I am ready to pay the *highest cash* price.
JOHN BARDEN.
Magnolia, N. C., May, 1858 36-6m

NEGROES WANTED.
THE SUBSCRIBER IS IN MARKET FOR A number of likely Negroes, MEN AND WOMEN, BOYS AND GIRLS, for which the highest cash prices will be paid. Those having such property to dispose of will find it to their advantage to call on the subscriber at Wilmington.
DAVID J. SOUTHERLAND.
June 27th, 1856. 43-tf

$100 REWARD.
RANAWAY from the subscriber, on or about the 15th day of June, 1857, his man "RICHARD," sometimes called "RICHARD MALLETT." Said Richard is a mulatto, about 33 to 35 years of age, rather likely, quick spoken, and given to talking, especially if he has been drinking; is slim built, about 5 feet 8 to 10 inches high; has had his ears pierced, and has generally worn small rings in them. He is a Carpenter by trade. He formerly belonged to Mr. T. J. Armstrong, and was raised in the town of Wilmington, and waited about the store of Hall & Armstrong—has a wife in Wilmington named Maria, belonging to Mrs. C. A. Fulton, and now hired to Mr. A. McRae, Jr. He may be lurking about Wilmington, or perhaps may have gone to Weldon, Petersburg, or Norfolk, passing himself off as free, and may have obtained work at some of the railroad depots. I will give the above reward for his delivery to me, or his lodgment in any jail where I can get him.
J. H. MURPHY.
Moore's Creek, New Hanover Co., N. C.
May 15, 1858.—213-6t—38-tf.

NOTICE.
WAS COMMITTED TO THE JAIL OF DUPLIN County, about the 15th inst., a negro man who says his name is *JACOB WARREN*. Said negro was taken up and committed as a runaway slave, but says that he is a free man of color. He says that he was hired to Isaac P. Lee and John Kittrel, in Brunswick County, and became dissatisfied and runaway. Said negro is about 5 feet 6 inches high, thick set, and a tolerably bright mulatto. Any one claiming said negro will come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away, or he will be dealt with according to law. PATRICK MERRITT, Jailor.
July 2d. 1858. 44-tf

NEGROES WANTED.
THE SUBSCRIBER, residing a few miles from Clinton, Sampson County, desires to purchase NEGROES ranging from five to thirty years of age—men, women, boys and girls. The highest cash prices will be paid. He may be called on as above, or addressed by letter at Clinton Post Office. EVERET PETERSON.
May 21, 1858. 38-6m

GROVER & BAKER'S SEWING MACHINES.
THIS IS TO CERTIFY THAT WE HAVE BEEN USING the above make of Machines in our families for a number of months, and find them to be such as they are recommended. Easy to work and don't get out of order—sewing don't rip. We believe they are the best Sewing Machines now in use, that we know of.
Wilmington, June 12th, 1858.
E. J. LUTTERLOH, JAMES L. HATHAWAY,
T. C. WORTH, JAMES SHACKLEFORD,
JOSEPH B. RUSSELL, B. G. WORTH,
SAMUEL J. BERRY, ZENO H. GREENE.
The above Card speaks for itself. A sample of the Machines can now be seen at my store. All orders will be promptly filled for any pattern that may be chosen. *Cash upon delivery.* Needles also for sale by the dozen at $1.—All Machines warranted; if defective, others supplied in their places. GEO. H. KELLEY.
June 12. 237-1m&42-tf

VALUABLE ROCKY POINT LAND FOR SALE.

1,000 ACRES OF LAND, LYING ON THE WEST side of the N. E. branch of the Cape Fear River, 18 miles from Wilmington, known as the *VATTS, or FERRY PLANTATION*. These lands, as all others adjoining them, are underlaid with lime rock and the best of marl. There are 450 to 500 acres cleared, with a good Dwelling and Outhouses, Negro Houses, Stables and Barn; the last two new framed buildings, and on the brink of the river. Wishing to move, I will sell on accommodating terms. For further information apply to my father, Levin Lane. My overseer, L. D. Cherry, will show the place.

E. E. LANE.
June 22. 245-1w—43-tf
Tawboro' Southerner please copy and send bill to this office.

Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, &c.

"DERHAM'S POCAHONTAS MIXTURE."
THIS PREPARATION now before the public, remains without an equal. It has proved itself to be superior to any remedy ever placed before the afflicted world, curing all cases (not everything) of Chronic, Inflamitory or Mercurial Rheumatism, Neuralgia, also Sick or Nervous Headache, Pain or Weakness in the Back, Stiff Joints, Enlargement of the Joints; also Toothache. In all such diseases it was never known to fail. It is no Yankee Patent Humbug which is said to cure every disease that the *human race* is subject to. All ye afflicted, subject to such diseases, procure a bottle of this Mixture and be cured. Every bottle warranted.
☞Beware of counterfeits.☜
Price, small bottles 50 cents, large $1. Orders to be directed J. H. DERHAM, Wilmington, N. C.
J. H. DERHAM & BROS., Proprietors.
July 9th, 1858 45-3m*

PAINTS AND OILS.
10,000 LBS. Pure White Lead;
5,000 lbs. Pure White Zinc;
500 lbs. Pure White Zinc, in Varnish:
500 lbs. Silver Paint in Oil;
50 bbls. " " dry assorted;
10 " Spanish Brown;
5 " Venetian Red;
5 " Yellow Ochre;
5 " Linseed Oil;
5 " Lard Oil;
2 " Best Sperm Oil;
300 lbs. Chrome Green, in oil and dry;
200 " " Yellow, in Oil and dry. For sale wholesale and retail, by W. H. LIPPITT,
Oct. 2—5-tf Druggist & Chemist.

Schools.

ST. ANNE'S SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.
WILMINGTON, N. C.
Mrs. H. A. Backus, Principal.
THE DUTIES OF THIS SCHOOL will be resumed on Monday, October 4th, '58, at the residence owned by Mrs. Everett, on Front st. Every facility will be afforded for acquiring a thorough and accomplished education. Early application for boarding pupils is requested, as a limited number only can be taken into the family of the Principal, where they will receive her especial care. A native French teacher will reside in the family, with whom pupils can converse in the French language.
TERMS—Board and tuition in English, including Latin, for the Scholastic year of nine months $200. Tuition in the Senior Department, $50; Junior $40; Primary $35.
Modern Languages, Music, Oil Painting and Drawing extra. Circulars containing full particulars may be obtained on application to the Principal.
August 6th, 1858 49-tf10

UNION ACADEMY,
HARRELL'S STORE, NEW HANOVER CO., N. C.
THIS SCHOOL commences its next session on Monday, the 6th day of September next, under the supervision of Solomon I. Faison, A. B., a gentleman who requires no enconiums, being well known as a successful instructor of youth. Parents and Guardians will find few situations more advantageous, in all particulars, for both moral and intellectual education of their children and wards.
Terms per session as follows:
Primary Department.....$9 00
Higher English Branches.....12 00
Classical Department.....15 00
Board can be obtained in the neighborhood from seven to eight dollars per month. OWEN FENNELL,
President of Board of Trustees.
July 30, 1858.—48-5t*

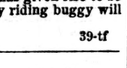
WARSAW HIGH SCHOOL.
THE NEXT SESSION of this School will commence on the third Monday in July next.
The location is healthy and easy of access, and the boarding facilities are good.
A Chemical apparatus suited to the purposes of the School has been procured.
THE TERMS ARE AS FOLLOWS:
Board per month,.....$ 8 00
Tuition per Session;—(half in advance,) Classical or Scientific course.....20 00
English, Higher branches,.....15 00
" Elementary " 10 00
No deductions will be made except in cases of protracted illness.
For further particulars address B. F. MARABLE, or J. D. HUFHAM, Warsaw, N. C.
The trustees of the School are requested to meet on Wednesday after the opening of the Session. A full meeting of the board is desired.
June 18th, 1858 42-3m

LENOIR COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE.
MALE AND FEMALE.
LEVI BRANSON, A. B., Principal of Male Department.
MISS S. L. HAMPTON, in charge of Female Department.
THE SESSION IS NOW OPENING FINELY. OUR ACcommodations are good, and we are aiming at a high grade of scholarship. We hope to meet the educational wants of Eastern Carolina. Thanks to our friends for liberal patronage.
Board in advance, is $6 50; Tuition from $10 to $15; Ornamentals extra. For Catalogues apply to the Principal at Lenoir Institute, Lenoir County, N. C., or to W. HENRY CUNNINGGINS, Secretary.
Sept. 4th, 1857 1-tf

WILMINGTON MARBLE AND STONE YARD.
THE subscriber having accepted the agency of several large establishments at the North, which will furnish him with no unlimited supply of finished or unfinished foreign or domestic MARBLE of all qualities, is prepared to fill all orders for MONUMENTS AND TOMB-STONES—and every other article in the line of the business, at reasonable rates.
SCULPTURING, LETTERING, or CARVING, executed as well as can be done either North or South.
The best of reference can be given if required.
March 10 1854—27-tf JAMES McCLARANAN.

CARRIAGE FACTORY.

B. R. HOOD respectfully informs the public that he is still at his old stand in Clinton, where he continues to manufacture CARRIAGES, BAROUCHES, ROCKAWAYS AND BUGGIES. He is prepared at all times to execute work with neatness and despatch. He superintends all his operations in person, and guarantees that his work shall be as durable, as neat, and as cheap as any other establishment in the State.
He is now constantly employed in manufacturing and applying his new patent scroll springs, without which no buggy can be complete. These springs prevent the usual unpleasant motion, and add but little to the cost of a buggy and is of incalculable benefit, as they completely prevent that strain upon the other springs which has given rise to so many breakings. All who want an easy riding buggy will give him a call.
May 28th, 1858 39-tf

FURNITURE!

THE SUBSCRIBER WOULD RESPECTfully announce to the citizens of Wilmington and the public generally, that he has just selected in person, at the manufactories, and will receive during this month, the largest, best assorted Stock of Cabinet Furniture that he has ever offered in this place. As he has had long experience in this business, and having purchased his entire stock *for cash*, at manufacturer's *lowest cash prices*, he can offer rare inducements to purchasers. The following are among the articles to be found in his store, viz:
Parlor Setts, complete in Mahogany and Walnut;
Brocatelle and hair-cloth covering;
Sofas and Tete a Tetes, a great variety, from $13 to $50;
Mahogany and Walnut, Upholstered, Rocking and Easy Chairs;
Ottomans, Etageres and Corner Stands;
Centre, Sofa and Card Tables;
Pier, Mantle and Oval Mirrors;
Cane Seat Chairs from 75 cents to $2 50 each;
Cane Seat Rocking and Nurse Chairs;
Sideboards and Secretaries;
A beautiful lot of Chamber Furniture, setts complete;
Bureaus, a great variety, from $4 to $50;
Wardrobes, Washstands, Marble top, &c.;
Bedsteads, Redsteads, Bedsteads;
Towel and light Stands;
Extension and other Dining Tables;
Work Tables, Toilet Tables, Teapoys, &c.;
Als, a lot of superior Piano Fortes, Music Stands, Stools, &c.
Intending to sell goods low, his terms are cash, or on large bills, good negotiable paper, 90 days, With interest added.
JOHN D. LOVE,
No. 10 Front street, Wilmington, N. C.
August 19, 1857 286-12—50-tf

NOTICE.
THE SUBSCRIBER HAVING QUALIFIED AT JULY Term, 1858, of Duplin county Court, as Administrator of the goods and chattels, rights and credits of Henry Newkirk, deceased, hereby notifies all persons indebted to his intestate to come forward and make payment; and all persons having claims against said intestate to present them within the time prescribed by law, otherwise this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.
JOHN D. POWERS, Adm'r.
July 20th, 1858. 48-6t

$100 REWARD.
I WILL GIVE THE ABOVE REWARD FOR THE APprehension and delivery to me at Wilmington, or at my Plantation, Orton, in Brunswick county, or confinement in any jail in the State, and information to me of the same, of my negro man DANIEL, generally known as "Daniel Grist," he being once the property of Mr. James R. Grist, from whom I purchased him.
Said Daniel is above 30 years of age, yellow compexion, stout; 5 feet 8 or 10 inches high—square built, and generally has a bushy head of hair. THOS. C. MILLER.
July 22d, 1858 48-4t

FOR SALE OR RENT.

THE LATE RESIDENCE OF GEN. JOHN GRAY Bynum, deceased, corner of 6th and Orange Streets. For terms, apply to N. N. Nixon, Esq., or C. T. N. Davis, Esq., or to the undersigned, Cottage Home, Lincoln County, N. C. WM. P. BYNUM, Administrator.
January 8th, 1858 19-tf

General Notices.

LAND FOR SALE.
I OFFER FOR SALE A TRACT OF PINE LAND in Chester District, containing about *FIVE THOUSAND ACRES OF GOOD TURPENTINE FOREST*, five miles from the Railroad. Apply to
[49-1m] SAM'L W. EVANS.

COAL.
J. HICKS CONRAD, Shipper of the best quality of *HARD WHITE ASH AND RED ASH COAL*, all sizes, furnished on board vessels in large or small quantities, at the lowest rates.
Office No. 243 Dock street, corner of 3d street, Shipping Wharf on River Delaware, above Poplar st., Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.
August 5, 1859. 49-3m*

NOTICE—5 CENTS REWARD.
I WILL GIVE THE ABOVE REWARD OF FIVE CENTS for the delivery to me of a certain bound boy named JOHN R. KING, about four feet eight or ten inches high; between eighteen and nineteen years old. Said boy was bound to me in the county of Onslow, and went with me to New Hanover about five years ago. He says he has attained the age of twenty-one years, and has voluntarily left my bed and board. All persons are hereby forewarned from trading or trafficing with him on my account or harboring him. AMBROSE WHITLEDGE.
July 31st, 1858 49-1t*

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.
NEW HANOVER COUNTY.

George F. Walker, Edward T. Walker, and others. } In Equity.

PURSUANT TO AN ORDER IN THE ABOVE CAUSE, made at Spring Term, 1858, of the Court of Equity for New Hanover County, I shall offer for sale by public auction, to the highest bidder, at Long Creek, on Friday, August 27th, the following tracts of land:
One tract on the East side of Moore's Creek, adjoining the lands of John F. Moore, James Simpson, William R. Walker, and A. J. Mott, containing 175 Acres, more or less.
Also, another tract on East side of Long Creek, adjoining the lands of John Jones, James Walker, and Robert W. Miller, containing about 400 Acres.
TERMS: One-third cash, one-third at three, and one-third at six months, under bonds with approved security.
Given under my hand at office, this 29th day of July, A. D. 1858. A. M. WADDELL, C. & M. E.
August 6th, 1858 49-ts

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.
NEW HANOVER COUNTY.

Owen Alderman for Robert Gerganus. } Petition to sell land in Equity.

IN PURSUANCE of an order in the above cause made at Spring Term, 1858, of the Court of Equity for New Hanover County, I shall offer for sale by public auction, at Moore's Creek, on Saturday, August 28th, the following tract of land, subject to the widow's allotment of dower, viz:
A tract containing about 242 acres, "beginning at Moore's Creek, running thence West 555 poles to a stake in the back line, thence with said line South 73 poles to a stake, thence East to Moore's Creek, thence up to the Creek to the beginning, including the Dower."
Terms: $100 cash; the balance at 6 months, under bond and good security.
Given under my hand at office, this 4th August, 1858.
A. M. WADDELL, C. & M. E.
August 5, 1858 49-ts

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
New Hanover County Court—June Term, 1858.

Herman B. Eilers, Adm'r. of John C. Beach. vs. William Beach, E. Kellogg Beach, Spencer S. Benedict, and wife Maria, Joshua G. Ishoms and wife Christian, and Elizabeth J. B. Beach, widow of said J. C. Beach. } Petition for sale of Real Estate to pay debts.

THIS CAUSE coming on to be heard upon the petition, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendants are all non-residents, it is therefore ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Wilmington Journal for six weeks, notifying said defendants to appear at the next term of this Court, to be held for the County aforesaid, at the Court House in the town of Wilmington, N. C., on the second Monday of September next, then and there to plead, answer or demur, or judgment will be taken *pro confesso* and the land sold as prayed for in the petition.
Test, SAML. R. BUNTING, Clerk.
July 16th, 1858 [Pr. adv. $5 62.] 46-6t*

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
SAMPSON COUNTY.
Court Pleas and Quarter Sessions—May Term, 1858.

George Hobbs and others, vs. Amsey Hobbs, Calvin Hobbs and others. } Petition for Partition.

IT APPEARING to the satisfaction of the Court, that Calvin Hobbs and Amsey Hobbs, heirs at law of Curtis Hobbs, deceased, are non-residents: It is thereupon ordered, that notice be given by publication for six weeks in the Wilmington Journal, to the end that Calvin Hobbs and Amsey Hobbs appear at the next term of our said Court, to be held at the Court House in Clinton, on the 3d Monday of August next, and plead, answer or demur to said petition, or judgment *pro confesso* will be entered as to them, and a decree for partition accordingly.
TEST: JOHN R. BEAMAN, Clerk of our said Court, at office in Clinton, the 3d Monday of May, A. D. 1858.
JOHN R BEAMAN, Clerk.
July 9th, 1858 [Pr. adv. $5 62] 45-6t

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.
BLADEN COUNTY
Superior Court of Law—Spring Term, 1858.

James K. Melvin, vs. John McLeran, } Attachment.

IT APPEARING TO THE SATISFACTION OF THE Court, that John McLeran the defendant in this case, is not a resident of this State, it is ordered that publication be made in the Wilmington Journal, a newspaper published in the town of Wilmington, N. C., for six weeks, notifying the said John McLeran to be and appear at the next Term of this Court, to be held for the County of Bladen, at the Court House in Elizabethtown, the 1st Monday after the 4th Monday in September next, and plead, answer or demur, or judgment final by default will be rendered.
Witness, Kenneth McLeod, Clerk of our said Court, at office the 1st Monday after the 4th Monday in March, A. D. 1858. KENNETH McLEOD, C. S. C.
July 9. [Pr. adv. $5 62.] 45-6w

RHODE'S SUPER-PHOSPHATE OF LIME.
IN INTRODUCING THE ABOVE HIGHLY AUTHENTIcated article to the Planters of N. Ca., we omit any lengthened remarks, preferring to secure their approval by actual tests and experiments, for which purpose we have made arrangements with Messrs. KEITH & PLANNER, of Wilmington, to receive orders for such quantities as Planters may require, who will furnish it at our prices, (forty-five dollars per ton,) with the simple addition of shipping expenses.
Messrs. K. & F. will also furnish a pamphlet containing directions for use, together with letters from those who have tested its value as a fertilizer by actual experiments.
Dec. 25—17-tf B. M. RHODES & CO.

VALUABLE LANDS FOR SALE IN DUPLIN COUNTY.

THE SUBSCRIBER OFFERS FOR SALE, UNTIL the 1st of November next, that valuable plantation known as a part of the Giles T. Loftin tract of land, on the south side of Rattlesnake Swamp and Northeast River, containing 725 acres. This is good *FARMING LAND* and can be bought for $10 per acre, and terms easy. Or I will sell for $30 per acre the land where I now live, on the south side of Bear Swamp and east side of the Wilmington and Weldon Rail Road, containing 375 acres, which is one of the best small farms to be found in this State. I deem it unnecessary to say more, as no one will buy without first making examination. The poorest part of these lands are this year in cultivation, which will show what they are.
L. R. LOFTIN.
June 18. 42—11t*
Goldsboro' Tribune copy 3 months, and send bill as above, Bear Swamp P. O., N. C.

SELLING OFF AT COST.

THE SUBSCRIBER has on hand at his Shop, corner of Walnut and Water streets, a general assortment of CARRIAGES, of his own manufacture, which will be sold at cost. Purchasers will probably never meet with such an opportunity again here. Repairing done at short notice, and in the best manner, for cash only.
ISAAC WELLS.
N. B.—All persons indebted to me will please call and settle immediately.
March 19, 1858.—29-tf.

NEWS FROM RED RIVER.—On Saturday last Sir George Simpson arrived from Norway House and Red River. He states that the settlement is quiet, though, at the same time, there is some excitement with regard to the plans of the government. He confirms the report of the gold discoveries at Frazier river, &c. Sir George Simpson says that there is great apprehensions, from the ravage of the grasshoppers, that there will be a scarcity of provisions at Red River, which may lead to the abandonment of the settlement. The grasshopper plague was expected last year and announced as likely to be ruinous to the settlement, by the scientific gentlemen sent to the country by the Canadian government.—*Quebec Gazette, July 30th.*

Bad luck is simply a man with his hands in his breeches' pockets and a pipe in his mouth, looking on to see how it will come out. Good Luck is a man of pluck to meet difficulties, his sleeves rolled up, working to make it come right.

NOT RUN OUT YET.—The retired physician, "whose sands of life" have been running out for several years past, at Jersey City has turned up in an advertisement in the London journals.

From the New York Herald.

The Steamship Line to California and the Frazer River Mines—Proposed Immediate Opening of the Nicaragua Transit Route by the Jo. White Party.

On the 21st of the present month the steamship Hermann, formerly belonging to the United States mail line between this port, Southampton and Bremen, will be despatched for San Francisco and the Frazer river district, she being now advertised to take passengers for those places at very moderate prices.

The Hermann, which is to be under the command of Capt. Edward Cavendy, will be the pioneer ship of the California, New York and European Steamship Company, which holds its charter from the Legislature of California and has a capital of two millions of dollars.—There is a peculiarity about the stock issued by this company which will not only attract attention by its novelty, but will tend to render the company popular with those who travel to and from California. The corporation has fifteen years to run from 1858, and attached to each certificate representing a share of two hundred and fifty dollars, and fifteen coupons, one for each year, running to 1872, which will entitle the holder to a passage in one of the company's ships at any time during the year which said coupon represents.

In other words, one share of stock now purchased will entitle the buyer, or whoever holds the coupon, to a passage to San Francisco on the steamship Hermann by presenting the coupon for 1858; in 1859 he is entitled to another passage, and so on. They still have another feature. The company propose to extend their line to a European port, and the coupons will also entitle the holder to a passage across the Atlantic, or they will be received by the company in payment for freight to the amount of fifty dollars—that being the amount of money they represent—but always being good for a passage, whatever the rates are. Thus twenty per cent., at least, on the money invested, is secured and paid in advance. Captain Henry Randall, who formerly commanded one of the ships of the opposition lines between here and San Francisco, is the agent of the company in this city.

The steamship Washington will succeed the Herman, and be despatched as soon as the necessary arrangements can be perfected. When these two vessels get round in the Pacific, they will run regularly between San Francisco and San Juan del Sur, which is the principal Pacific port of Nicaragua. Both steamers will stop at that port on their way up. In short the Nicaragua Transit route is to be immediately opened by Jo. White, and within a few weeks a small steamer will leave this city for Greytown, intended for the lake navigation. Immediately succeeding her departure the route will be declared opened, and vessels will be put up for passengers. It is understood that Mr. White has secured the steamers belonging to Samuel L. Mitchell's Savannah line, which is composed of the Alabama, Florida and Augusta, all good ships. One of them will depart in time to connect with the Hermann, which stops at San Juan del Sur on her way up. The small steamers on Lake Nicaragua, which were once the property of the old Transit Company, are now of very little use.—The Clayton is sunk below the Castillio rapids, and is a total loss. The Morgan is in working condition, and is in the possession of Martinez, who is using her as a transport between the Upper Castillio rapids and San Carlos. The La Virgin is in good running order on the Lake, and makes occasional trips between San Carlos and Virgin Bay. The San Carlos, which is the most valuable boat on the lake, is ashore near La Virgin, and if she remains long in this condition will be an entire loss. It is said she can be put afloat for $2,000.

The long agony about the Nicaragua route seems now to be about over. One by one the Commodores have given up the struggle and dropped off, until the quarrel was narrowed down to a fair fight between White and Vanderbilt, and the former, it appears, has thus far succeeded. During all the time the fight was progressing the old mail company was looking on with about the same amount of disinterested sympathy as was expressed by a certain woman when she saw a struggle going on between her husband and a bear. The only feeling the old mail company had in the matter was that the fight would be prolonged, so that they might continue to pick up the persimmons.

From the London Times.

The War in China.

The last intelligence from China indicates that we are no longer carrying on hostilities against a single city, but waging war with an empire. The fleets and the Plenipotentiaries of the allied powers are in the Gulf of Pecheli; a gun-boat or two has crossed the bar of the Pei-ho, and the next mail may very possibly inform us that the forts at the river's mouth have fallen before the prowess of the Western alliance. What a mad and foolish enterprise is this! A war of forts and gunboats carried on with a huge, impassive empire of 300,000,000 of human beings in order to induce that vast population, at beat of drum and sound of cannon, suddenly to abjure the fixed habitudes of immemorial centuries; to acquire a taste for merchandize which they don't want; and open up the interior of their strange land to people they had much rather be without—to people with whom they have no common link of sympathy and no conceivable means of intercommunication—with people whose ways are not their ways, and who, without the design to offend or the wish to molest, would every hour be in danger of violating the most elementary rule of Chinese good breeding, the most obstinate of their prejudices, and the most revered of their precepts.

And this gigantic piece of Quixotism is to be played off at the expense of English taxpayers by a British Plenipotentiary, backed by a British fleet. And the government of this country is to look quietly on and see the forts taken and the shot and shell expended, and the whole course of foolish, and costly, and wicked extravagance carried out without let or hindrance, because, forsooth, there are grave diplomatic reasons why we should not interfere with that which has become a common enterprise of France, England, Russia, and the United States. Now, on behalf of the English taxpayer, on behalf of outraged good sense, we demur to this—we forbid these diplomatic banns that would entangle us in a costly war for chimerical object—we say that the British government is bound to interfere. It was absurd enough to send ships and seamen, pressingly wanted elsewhere, across the world of waters in order to punish the contumacy of Canton and arrogance of Yeh. Well, but Yeh is punished, Canton is taken, a Tartar chief nominally rules in the city of the Lorcha, under sufferance of Bowring and Parkes; and what has come of it all? The impassive, obstinate multitude will not feel that they are beaten; will still presist in their dogged imbecile course of living on as though nothing were changed. They drive their bargains and go about their work—eat, drink, feast, and are merry after their quaint fashion—just as though the "Foreign Devils" had never battered down their forts or escaladed their walls, or made prize of their gingells. It is very provoking this no doubt—very contrary to all European precedent—but there it is—a quiet, solid, stubborn matter of facts. Now as Canton is, so is the Empire; a vast aggregate of impassive, immovable human beings. Time creeps tortoise-like in a land of this cyclical antiquity—an antiquity which "the Pyramids are in their nonage." There is the great city of Nanking; for five years it has been in possession of the so-called rebels; for five years a beleaguering host of Imperialists have been quietly beneath its walls. It is a question of supplies; there is next to no fighting. The problem is which host can starve out the other first; and this problem neither party is in a hurry to solve. Meanwhile the tiller tills, and the sower sows, and the reaper reaps, and the chapman buys and sells, and the whole of life goes on as it has gone on any time these last three thousand years in the Celestial Empire; pretty much as though the "Son of Heaven" had never been heard of and there were no robbers and rebels in the land.

And this is the people whose commerce Lord Elgin is going to open up by sending two or three gunboats as far as they can steam up the Pei-ho, and by capturing a few forts and towns along the coast. It is sincerely to be hoped that Lord Derby will not permit the hard-earned money of the best taxed nation in the world to be any longer thrown away in contributing to the further development of Palmerston's folly.

BUSINESS REVIVING.—The New York Express says that at last the business stagnation is giving way to an increased activity and animation. The leading thoroughfares are assuming the bustling appearance usually apparent not before the end of August. Heavy importations of foreign goods are coming in, the best evidence of an increased demand for goods and the ability of the people to pay for them. Good crops and cheap prices will set all kinds of business in motion again sooner than was anticipated, after the terrible crash of last fall.

From the Cincinnati Enquirer.

The History of the Democratic Party.

Those who are attached to the democratic party may well feel a warm glow of pride and satisfaction when they look back to the glorious history of that organization, which, commencing its career with the existence of our government, has administered it so triumphantly and brilliantly, with but brief intervals, ever since.—There are but few things which inspire more pleasurable emotions than happy memories of the past; and that organization or association, which has an honorable history appeals most strongly to the confidence and feelings of men. The annals of our country, for the last sixty or seventy years, are thickly strewed with the story of the continued and repeated triumphs of the democratic party, and of its illustrious representative men, over the opposition, which has been arrayed against it in so many forms and phases. The sympathies of youth, and of all who admire greatness and glory, cannot but be enlisted in favor of that party which has given to the nation ten or eleven of its fifteen presidents; which has persistently shaped its national policy; which has originated and carried every great measure that has tended to the aggrandizement and honor of the country; which has always been intensely patriotic and American in its feeling; which has never once struck the flag of its organization, but which has successfully beaten and overwhelmed half a dozen different parties and combinations that have been arrayed against it, and which has, over and over again, been endorsed as the only party that was fit to rule and shape the destinies of America.

When it commenced its remarkable career of triumph, the Union consisted of but thirteen states, and, under its auspices, against a tremendous opposition, *nineteen* new states have been added to its national constellation. It acquired an empire from France and another from Mexico; it brought a separate republic (Texas) into the Union; won the golden soil of California, and, by these immense acquisitions, it made our boundary extend from one great ocean of the world to the other—for the Atlantic washes its eastern and the Pacific its western shore. It looks forward to the time when Cuba, the queen of the Antilles and the gem of the Gulf of Mexico, shall be added to our brilliant coronet, and when "manifest destiny" shall carry American institutions and the American flag into realms that at present lie far beyond our political vision. No other political organization that was ever formed in this Union is calculated to inspire these feelings, but on the contrary, they call up reminiscences that we would fain banish forever from our recollection. In the commencement of our history, the *federal* party was the great opponent of the democracy. At its head were many of the illustrious patriots of the revolution. It contained a large amount of private respectability and public virtue, and at first it bore off the laurels of success from its great antagonist But, alas, follies and treasons soon darkened its escutcheon; its high-handed proceedings under the administration of John Adams, in 1798, and its want of patriotism and its British procivities during the war of 1812; its malignant violence against its country in that struggle finished its career, and ever since the name of "federalist," in a political sense, has been considered to be opprobious. Next came the "national republicans," a high-sounding designation, but its career was ephemeral and brief, and is associated in our mind with exploded and erroneous ideas of government, whose history it is unpleasant to recall, since they are only redolent of defeat.

Then came the anti-mason crusade, which, for a while in some sections of the country, was very popular, sweeping everything before it and threatening that venerable and illustrious society with ruin, as well as the time-honored democratic party, against whom it was politically arrayed. But the tornado soon spent its force; those who had been largely governed by impulse and feeling in support of it became sensible that their fears of Masonry were but phantom, conjured up by designing political demagogues and knaves for their own benefit, and in a few years the crusade was dismissed as a most ridiculous and ill

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY, AUGUST 13, 1858.

The Returns.

It is now a week since the election took place in this State, and we are yet without the full returns, there being still all of twenty counties—not exactly to hear from—but to get the full vote of.

As we have elsewhere stated, the election for Congress in the Mountain District, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Mr. Clingman, consequent upon his appointment to the Senate, has resulted disastrously to Mr. Avery, the Democratic candidate, who has been badly beaten by Mr. Vance, Know Nothing. This fact, first ascertained, led to the belief that there was also a large Democratic loss on the Governor's and Legislative vote in the counties of the Mountain District.—This is only true in the counties of Burke, Rutherford and Caldwell. Over the Ridge the reverse is true. In Buncombe, Ellis gains 116 votes over Bragg's majority, and the Democratic candidates for the Legislature do even better. Upon the whole, we think it probable that the majority for Ellis in the Mountains will be about the same as that for Bragg. If so, Ellis' majority in the State will be something like fifteen thousand!

The Legislature.

As was to have been anticipated, and, indeed as the Democratic papers predicted, the main effort of the opposition has been directed to the Legislature, and, from various causes, all being summed up in Democratic divisions about men, they have obtained a partial success, so far as being able to make some gains goes. These gains may decrease the Democratic majority in the coming Legislature to more manageable proportions, but they will fail to make any impression, or to offer one ray of hope to the anxious aspirants after senatorial honors. O, Father Abraham, Father Abraham, surnamed Venable, but you have brought your pigs to a bad market. Father Abraham, you have sold yourself cheap, and have not got the money. And you, companions in affliction, Messrs. Arrington, McRae and Sanders—Linn B. Sanders,—we sort of feel bad for you, but it serves you right, you ought to have had better luck and been better Democrats. Woe is me, Alhama!

North Carolina Elections.

The returns come in slowly, but not more slowly than usual, if we except our over the river counties. We have not yet got the *vote* of Columbus, nor the precinct vote of either that county or Bladen.

We have heard officially and unofficially from something like three fourths of the State. Ellis' majority will probably vary but little from Governor Bragg's.—It would overrun that majority very decidedly but for the unexpected result in the mountain district.

There is not enough heard from to render the result of the election to Congress in the 8th district certain, but we must confess that the indications point to the success of Vance, K. N., and the defeat of Avery, Dem. Somehow, for reasons not necessary to refer to now, it appears that Avery did not get the full democratic vote, and could not get it. It is quite possible that, under different auspices, a different result might have been attained.

We see nothing to add to our remarks on the Legislature. The Democratic majority on joint ballot in the next Legislature will not probably exceed forty, nor fall below that number.—*Daily Journal, 11th inst.*

The Mountain District.

A correspondent of the Salisbury Banner writing from Morganton, under date of August 9th, gives the majorities of eight counties in the mountain district for Congress. So far Avery does not carry a single county, and Vance will probably receive a majority of fully twenty-five hundred in the district.

With the exception of the Congressional vote, the Democrats make gains in all of the counties West of the Ridge. So far as heard from Ellis gains on Bragg's vote, except in Burke, Caldwell and Rutherford.

Of the causes which operated to produce Mr. Avery's defeat we need not now speak. That he did not get the vote of his party is evident, for that vote would have elected him. We fear that, right or wrong, the same causes will continue to operate against Mr. Avery, and that therefore it would be better for some other true Democrat, against whose success the same obstacles do not exist, to be placed in front at the regular Congressional election in August of next year. The return for Governor, when received, will show a decided Democratic majority in the district. Mr. Avery's defeat is too painful to be repeated soon. It ought not to be risked.

MEXICO.—ZULOAGA has fled the Capital and the "Liberals" are in power through most of the country. However, there cannot now be said to be any Mexican Republic in existence, in the sense that we understand the term. The Federal authority is openly set at nought by the States, and no central power has lately arisen, having sufficient power or stability to enable it to carry out any treaty stipulations with foreign governments.—Mexico is rapidly following the example of Central America, and resolving itself into separate States. Even the form of embassies at the City of Mexico will soon cease.

It is evident that the reality of Mexican nationality is already gone, and that even the idea of such a thing is bound to follow. Once disunited, the fragments can never be joined together. That has been the experience of all the Spanish-American republics on both sides of the Isthmus. The work of disintegration is more apt to advance than to recede. Indeed, all attempts at reunion have proved abortive. Such is the history of Central America on this side and of Columbia and La Plata or the Argentine Republic on the other side of the Isthmus.

Federative Republics, when once the original bond has been broken, can seldom or never form a new association of equal strength, nor can the breach be confined to its original breadth and depth. This fact appears to be well understood, or at least felt in the United States, and exerts a potent influence in restraining the tendency to a disruption which must be final and irrevocable, and which must continue to progress to an extent far beyond the desires of even the warmest champions of disunion. Northern and Southern confederacies once formed, Eastern and Western would follow. The *prestige* of united nationality once gone, no man could venture to set a limit to the probable developement of the centrifugal principle, or pretend to say whether the twentieth century would open with two confederacies or ten.

KANSAS.—There can now be but little doubt that Kansas makes her election to remain in a territorial condition for some years to come, or until she has the full population necessary to entitle her to a member of Congress, which, under the next apportionment, will not be less than one hundred and twenty thousand. All excitement removed—Kansas left to her natural development, it is hardly probable that she will be ready for years to come.

It is better that no State should be admitted before she has something like the population of a State. It is unjust to the older States to give to a mere handful of unacclimated settlers all the power in the Senate that is enjoyed by the oldest and most populous of the original States.

The New Government Loan.

The proposals for the ten million loan advertised for by the Secretary of the Treasury, were opened on the 9th instant, and five millions taken at 5 per cent. premium, and the other 5 at about 4 1/16 per cent. premium.—The rate of interest is five per cent.

KENTUCKY.—The general complexion of the election in Kentucky is largely Democratic.

Election Returns.

BLADEN.—*Senate*—T. D. McDowell, dem., 661; A. J. Jones, K. N., 478. *Commons*—Purdie, K. N., elected over C. T. Davis by 10 majority. John Willis, d., re-elected Sheriff over D. Kelley, K. N., and Jas. Mulford, by a large majority.

RICHMOND.—*Senate*—W. L. Steele, dem., 430; Alford, K. N., 390. O. H. Dockery, K. N., elected to the Commons without opposition. Mr. Steele is elected to the Senate from Richmond and Robeson by 244 majority over Alford.

An Extra from the Newbern (N. C.) *Daily Progress* office gives the following:

Beaufort County.—Donnell is elected to the Senate; Sparrow and Windley to the Commons, and W. B. Campbell, Sheriff.

Pitt.—Pitt gives a gain for Ellis, but the democratic candidates for the Legislature were all defeated.

Carteret.—Ward, dem., elected Senator for Carteret and Jones. Democratic ticket for the Commons elected in both Carteret and Jones. John N. Nethercut elected Sheriff of Jones.

COLUMBUS.—Stevens, independent dem., elected to the Commons over Williams, dem. nominee.

LINCOLN.—Costner, dem., elected to the Commons.

IREDELL.—A. K. Simonton and A. B. F. Gaither, Commons. Both K. N.'s. No change.

MOORE AND MONTGOMERY.—A. R. McDonald, Senate without opposition. K. N.

CHOWAN.—Dr. R. Dillard, Senate (in Chowan and Gates); J. C. Badham, Commons. Democrats. No change.

PERQUIMONS.—Nathan Newby, k. n., Commons.—John Pool, k. n., re-elected Senator in Pasquotank and Perquimons by 325 majority.

[We are indebted to the Raleigh Standard for the principal portion of the following returns:]

YADKIN.—Commons, Speer, K. N., 833, Williams, D., 741. Senate, Dobson, D., 773, Bryan, K. N. 832. Surry gives Dobson 560 majority, which leaves no doubt of his election. Long, K. N., elected sheriff.

CATAWBA.—Senate, Reinhardt, D., has 1040 votes. No opposition. Commons, Sherrill, D., 736, Rowe, D., 513. Sherill elected. Jonas Chine re-elected Sheriff without opposition. Vote 976.

PASQUOTANK.—Pool, K. N., elected to the Senate in Pasquotank and Perquimmans. Morgan, K. N., to the Commons in Pasquotank. Mann, K. N., Sheriff. All by large majorities.

ALEXANDER.—Alexander has done nobly. It gives Ellis 80 majority. Carmichael, K. N., for the Senate 348, scattering 334—a close race. For the Commons, Burke, D., beats Teague, Whig, 49 votes, viz: Burke 422, Teague 373. This is a Democratic gain.

BERTIE.—Entire K. N. ticket elected. Senate, Cherry, 442. Commons, Outlaw 486, Henry 447. Taylor, K. N. elected sheriff over Burden, D., by 71 majority.—Bertie does well for Ellis.

CAMDEN AND CURRITUCK.—Williams, D., elected to the Senate by about 50 majority. Baxter, D., elected to the commons in Currituck. Ferebee, K. N. elected in Camden.

HERTFORD.—Senate, Smith, K. N., 470. No opposition. Commons, Cowper, K. N., 348, Moore, D., 331. Vann elected Sheriff without opposition. Hertford has done admirably.

RUTHERFORD.—Senate, Logan, K. N., 894, Dr. L. A. Mills, D., 434. Cleaveland to hear from. In the Commons the opposition candidates are elected—Washburn, Op., 991, Gardner, Op., 1117; W. S. Mills, D. 312, Davis, D., 270. Polk, which votes with Rutherford, to hear from. Long, D., re-elected Sheriff. McRae gains considerably—perhaps 300 votes. We feel confident of Dr. Mills' election in the Senate. We lose two Commoners in Rutherford.

STANLY.—Senate, Davis, K. N., 733, Kirk, D., 125. Sheriff, Marshall 580, Nash 519.

CASWELL.—Senate, Hon. Bedford Brown, D., 1157. No opposition. Commons, Hon. John Kerr, D., 964, S. A. Williams, D., 549, Long, D., 511, Withers, D., 291. Kerr and Willams elected. Strader re-elected Sheriff.

GREENE.—Whole Democratic ticket elected.

MARTIN.—Moore, D., elected to the Commons, unanimously. Sheriff, Ward, D.

PITT.—The opposition ticket elected. Senate, Blount, K. N., 780, Deberry, D., 740. Commons, McCarter, K. N., 766, Cox, K. N., 767; Blow, D., 757, Singeltary, D., 743. A loss of three.

TYRRELL.—Tyrrell is redeemed at last. It gives Ellis a majority of 85, and for Senator it gives Basnight, D., 321; McClees, K. N., 158. Benbury, K. N., elected to the Commons without opposition. Basnight's majority in Tyrrell cannot, it is thought, be overcome in Hyde. If he is elected it is a gain.

WASHINGTON.—Senate, Guyther, D., 287, Beasley, Op., 230. Guyther elected in Martin and Washington. Norman, D., beats Downing, Op., for the Commons—Norman, 360, Downing, 274. Darden beats the old Sheriff, Latham, 11 votes. Both K. N's.

BURKE.—Senate.—Miller, K. N. beats Dickson, Dem. 75 votes. Commons—T. R. Caldwell, K. N., elected over J. H. Pearson, Dem., by 80 votes. Congress.—Vance, K. N., has 116 majority over Avery, Dem.

GATES.—R. Galling, Dem., elected to Commons.

UNION.—Commons—Wilson, Dem. elected.

ANSON AND UNION.—Senate—Walkup, K. N., elected.

Bladen, Brunswick and Columbus.

The long agony is over. Whe have a mail. The child is christened, and his name is T. D. McDowell.—We can crow if we want to, but we don't want to. We feel satisfied with the result—too well satisfied to hurt the feelings of t'other side. Let them rip. We're out of the woods in that matter.

☞ Mr. Jones' majority in Columbus County is 5 instead of 14. This gives Mr. McDowell 14 majority in the district. This is said to be the official majority, and we have reason to believe it is correct. We have not yet received the *vote* of Columbus. Is there no person at Whiteville who will oblige us by sending us a correct statement of the poll in said County?

ANOTHER REPORT.—There is a report in town to-day that some errors in the returns of the precinct votes in the counties over the river, render the election of McDOWELL again doubtful. We rather think McDOWELL will *stay* elected. It is a close shave, however, and JONES has certainly made quite a strong run.

Daily Journal, 11th inst.

DUPLIN COUNTY.—The Clerk of the County Court, JOHN J. WHITEHAED, Esq., requests us to state that the table of returns from Duplin as published on the fouth page of to-day's *Journal*, is erroneous in the following particulars: Smith is put down at Hallsville as having received 22 votes, when it ought to have been 27, which would make his aggregate 574 instead of 569 votes, as is shown in the table. Carr, for Sheriff, in the aggregate is put down in the table as having received 570 votes, when it adds up 660.

RICHMOND AND ROBESON.—It will be seen from the account in another portion of the Journal, that Walter L. Steele, Esq., dem., is elected by a considerable majority over Alford, k. n., whom he beats even in Richmond.

COLUMBUS COUNTY.—The opposition papers put down Mr. Stevens, the Commoner elect from Columbus, as a distributionist. If so, it is the first that *we* ever heard of his being so. Although running against the regular nominee, we understand that he claims to be in all respects a full and true Democrat. We presume our opposition friends will find their mistake when the next Legislature gets to work.

☞ The Democratic candidates for Congress appear to have made a clean sweep in Missouri.

☞ Confound the Atlantic Telegraph, and all the sickening nonsense that has been poured out by the press on the occasion of its being laid. Martin Farquahar Tupper has been beaten at his own game. He has been out-twaddled by the American and British Press. We have been told that it is the greatest event in history, and we know not what else. This and a heap more is gammon.

'The cable is quite a thing in its way, but even yet it is not a success, and certainly is nothing new. Other submarine cables had been laid before. The Black Sea was underlaid by a telegraph during the Russian war. Ireland is connected with Scotland and England by submarine lines. England is connected with the continent of Europe in the same way. The Cable is longer than has heretofore been tried, that is all.

All things are comparative. Since telegraphs have been established A gets news much sooner than he formerly did, but so does B; what advantage, then, does A derive? The facts are the same whenever they are heard. It is quite a thing to hear from England instantaneously, but all the interest of the thing will be frittered away in broken doses. The telegraph produces neither thought nor intelligence. It only sends on meagre outlines of news a little sooner.

We estimate it at its fair value, we think. It is a great convenience—quite an institution, but not that remarkable blessing that the Martin F. Tuppers would make it. Making of England and America next door neighbors does not make them any the less rivals, and if it be true that out of propinquity love sometimes springs, it is equally true that no people quarrel like near neighbors, when they do quarrel. England and France have sat "over against" each other for a long while, and have hated each other most cordially. Betwixt steamships and telegraphs, we are getting to be about as near to England as France used to be. Cotton perhaps keeps us from fighting.

We are sad old Fogies, we fear. Sometimes we think that too much of the capital and labor of the country is diverted from production, and invested or employed in the transportation and transfer of commodities. Also, that more attention is paid to the rapid transmission of news than to the accuracy or character of the news sent. Thought, such as it is, rides on a rail car or flashes over a telegraph. Who is happier, better, wiser, unless it be Cyrus W. Field and some other stockholders, who feel richer, and perhaps the British Government, that sees in this work a great assistant in any operation it may undertake against our coast, in the event of war. Halifax is virtually transferred to Downing Street, London.

CUT HIS HEAD OFF.—On Saturday night last, a man named John Moss attempted to get on the down train of the S. C. Road from Augusta to Charleston, just after it had started from the depot at Graniteville. The cars being in motion, he missed his hold and fell.—He was seen to fall by one of the hands, who informed the Conductor. The train was immediately stopped, and men sent back to see if the man was injured. They found his body on one side of the track and his head on the other, the wheel having passed over his neck, and severed the head from the body. There is always danger in getting on or off a train while it is in motion.

MISSOURI ELECTIONS.—The Congressional elections in Missouri seem to have resulted in large Democratic gains. Every national man must rejoice over the defeat of the abolitionist, F. P. Blair, Jr., in the St. Louis district.

General Jackson always said he was a North Carolinian. The surveyors made him out a South Carolinian, and now Braxton Davenport of Virginia claims him as a Virginian. An Irish author claims him as an Irishman, only his father and mother were sometime in the United States before he was born, that was all.

Arrival of the Steamer Arago.

NEW YORK, Aug. 9.—The steamer Arago, from Liverpool, arrived here this morning. Her advices have already been telegraphed from Cape Race.

The Goodwood match race was won by Mr. Ten Broeck, with Onanda against Mimosa. For Steward's cup Babylon was among the last, and for the Lavant stakes Woodburn, also an American horse, was fourth in the race.

The recent seizure at Stetlin, by order of the Prussian government, of seven Danish merchant vessels, caused much indignation at Copenhagen.

The ship Heather Bell had arrived at London from Australia, with a million and a half dollars in treasure.

A heavy gale had been experienced at Liverpool.—Thirteen vessels went ashore, but came off at flood-tide.

The Emperor Napolcon had made a splendid present to the Viceroy of Ireland.

The Australian Mining Company, after considerable discussion, had resolved to discontinue mining operations.

There had been a meeting of Jews in commemoration of the passage of the bill admitting Jews to Parliament.

Miss Louisa Pyne and Mr. Harrison have accepted a new opera from Balfe.

Prince Adalbert, of Prussia has been invited to Cherbourg by Napolcon.

The Sardinian squadron, while on its way to Cherbourg, had received an order to change its course, and cruise on the coast of Candia.

The Christians at Alexandria had been insulted and menaced by the Mohammedans, but the aggression was immediately punished.

The trial of the Selema prisoners was closed, and seven of them had been condemned to death and several to twenty-five years' imprisonment in irons.

Mehammet Pasha, Minister of Police of Turkey, had been sent to Candia on a special mission by his government, receiving fresh instructions.

Sir H. L. Bulwer had arrived at Constantinople and presented his credentials to the Sultan as Minister Plenipotentiary and Envoy Extraordinary from England.

Queen Isabella, of Spain, and her royal spouse, were still on their pleasure trip.

The Swiss Medical Assembly had elected a President, and the people of Neutchatel had rejected the new Canton constitution.

The Atlantic Cable—The Preparations for Opening the Lines—General Celebration of the Great Event.

NEW YORK, August 9.—From intelligence received to-day from Trinity Bay, we are authorized in announcing that the recording instruments for the Atlantic cable, are in such a state of forwardness as to insure an early opening of the line for business. It is understood that the transmission of the Queen's and the President's first messages through the cable will take place at an early hour in the afternoon, and probably in the course of the present week.

Instantly after the transmission of the President's reply to the Queen's message, the two communications will, by the consent of the President, and through the co-operation of the managers and employees of the various telegraph lines of the country, be made public from Newfoundland to Texas, and from Quebec to the boundaries of civilization in the northwest. We have assurances from all points that so soon as the Queen's message and the President's reply are received, there will be public and private demonstrations of joy by the ringing of bells, firing of salutes, etc., in every city, town and village throughout the whole country. It is arranged that Mr. Field will cause notice to be given in advance of the day when the first message will be transmitted through the cable.

Reception of Mr. Fields and the Officers of the Niagara at St. Johns.

ST. JOHNS, Aug. 10.—p. m.—Mr. Field was received with congratulatory addresses here to-day in honor of his accomplishing the successful laying of the cable, from the Executive Colonial Council and the citizens. Mr. Field and the officers of the Niagara partook of a dinner given by the Governor, and the festivities of the day ended in a grand ball at the Colonial Buildings.

Later from the Cable.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., Aug. 10.—A despatch from Cyrus W. Field, at Trinity Bay, this morning, says that everything in connection with the Atlantic telegraph is progressing satisfactorily.

Latest from Trinity Bay.

HALIFAX, Aug. 10.—10, p. m.—We have assurances from Trinity Bay that the recording instruments are expected to be in perfect order this evening, and, if the anticipations of the electricians have been realized, it is probable that the Queen's message will come over this evening or to-morrow morning.

[SECOND DESPATCH.

11.30, p. m.—The lines have closed East; therefore there will be no message to-night.

OFFICIAL VOTE OF ONSLOW COUNTY.

DISTRICTS.	GOV'NOR. John W. Ellis, Dem.	GOV'NOR. D. K. McRae, Dis.	SENATE. L. W. Humphrey, Dem.	SENATE. B. M. Barry, Dis. Dem.	COMMONS. J. H. Foy, Dem.	COMMONS. H. H. Sandlin, Dem.	SHERIFF. W. D. Humphrey, Dem.	SHERIFF. F. Thompson, Whig.
Stump Sound,	120	...	101	5	50	55	65	36
Lower S. West,	82	6	71	11	47	43	55	20
Upper S. West,	135	12	99	31	110	22	103	37
Lower Richlands,	70	...	33	27	67	9	2	68
Upper Richlands,	76	9	52	41	77	23	26	73
Half Moon,	23	35	22	35	18	36	23	35
North East,	54	17	26	39	50	18	41	29
White Oak,	59	11	40	24	49	16	53	17
Swansboro',	94	42	102	24	42	87	93	33
Wolf Pitt,	64	9	53	19	40	29	42	30
Total,	777	141	599	256	550	338	503	378

THE OFFICIAL VOTE OF SAMPSON COUNTY.

DISTRICTS.	GOV'NOR.	SENATE.	COMMONS.	COMMONS.	SHERIFF.	SHERIFF.	SHERIFF.	
	Ellis	Faison	McKoy	McRae	Daughtry	Faison	Kirby	Crumpler	Royals	Oates	Smith	
Clinton	225	49	218	35	240	56	206	162	35	58	13	103
Turkey	61	99	5	3	29	99	29	19	36	7	...	
L. Colary	125	135	84	35	138	135	135	94	20	50	20	
Honeycutt's	66	71	36	16	75	71	71	51	11	16	9	
Piney Grove	71	68	72	73	84	68	68	22	3	22	...	
Hall's	55	24	46	13	34	24	24	37	2	60	2	
Westbrook's	31	90	51	90	52	90	90	32	6	32	...	
Mingo	78	72	89	99	60	72	72	60	29	112	37	
Dismal	14	91	22	105	116	91	91	116	44	97	12	
McDaniel's	66	29	59	18	106	29	29	53	28	103	4	
Lisbon	66	15	53	2	44	15	15	53	21	13	1	
Taylor's Bridge	179	54	117	4	66	54	54	116	66	7	10	
	1041	657	883	485	616	1053	966	689	210	632	103	

Vote for Governor of North Carolina.

COUNTIES.	1856. Bragg, D.	1856. Gilmer, K. N.	1858. Ellis, D.	1858. McRae, Dist.
Alamance	916	645	826	613
Alexander	466	411	430	350
Anson	334	772	325	774
Ashe	734	708	000	000
Burke	523	459	000	000
Buncombe	969	786	980	701
Bladen	608	481	683	289
Bertie	470	545	459	321
Beaufort	539	833	585	779
Brunswick	404	468	336	435
Cabarrus	426	665	488	578
Catawba	968	158	990	181
Craven	784	535	759	559
Cumberland	1,575	928	1,493	853
Chowan	291	230	307	184
Columbus	589	306	000	000
Camden	107	474	000	000
Carteret	493	502	000	000
Cherokee	632	574	000	000
Caswell	1,120	211	996	184
Chatham	1,166	1,062	1,077	1,113
Caldwell	438	425	060	000
Currituck	556	146	000	000
Cleaveland	1,109	138	1,094	208
Davidson	823	1,199	971	1,064
Davie	353	586	000	maj. 200
Duplin	1,113	155	1,257	132
Edgecombe	1,563	189	871	108
Forsythe	1,080	926	882	634
Franklin	744	334	825	372
Gaston	759	133	800	99
Granville	1,225	994	1,083	783
Guilford	571	2,059	409	1,819
Greene	432	289	329	150
Gates	459	392	000	000
Haywood	537	254	000	000
Halifax	736	584	688	290
Hertford	335	393	309	325
Hyde	332	501	000	000
Henderson	665	647	000	000
Iredell	351	1,349	383	1,253
Jackson	570	112	000	000
Jones	261	180	000	000
Johnston	1,036	817	0,000	000
Lenoir	447	263	469	265
Lincoln	614	222	601	222
Madison	576	247	000	000
Martin	706	340	646	151
McDowell	536	395	000	000
Moore	733	677	648	656
Montgomery	211	725	325	581
Macon	367	396	000	000
Mecklenburg	1,024	623	998	455
Nash	1,107	93	798	332
New Hanover	1,522	570	1,410	407
Northampton	695	428	maj. 296	000
Onslow	771	108	777	141
Orange	1,119	1,045	1,012	1,037
Pasquotank	330	502	324	436
Perquimans	304	348	324	436
Pitt	775	716	733	723
Person	678	384	000	000
Robeson	773	769	764	549
Rockingham	1,188	439	000	000
Rowan	885	905	1,226	859
Rutherford	1,070	781	000	689
Randolph	561	1,281	492	1,230
Richmond	246	556	258	525
Sampson	990	497	1,020	487
Surry	877	579	000	000
Stokes	769	498	000	000
Stanly	166	797	139	821
Tyrrell	124	309	229	144
Union	835	273	824	309
Wake	1,693	1,124	1,659	778
Warren	819	101	872	100
Washington	261	377	288	206
Watauga	257	392	000	000
Wayne	1,332	274	1,236	164
Wilkes	609	1,264	000	0,000
Yadkin	633	888	737	757
Yancey	810	320	000	000
	57,555	44,961	00,000	00,000
	44,961		00,000	
Bragg's majority	12,594	Ellis' maj	00,000	

Bishop Atkinson's Appointments.

August	29,	Leaksville.
September	1,	Salem.
"	3,	Huntsville.
"	5,	Richmond Hill.
"	7,	Grimes' Chapel.
"	9,	Wilkesboro'.
"	12,	Jefferson.
"	15,	Valle Crucis.
"	18,	Grove Chapel.
"	19,	Lenoir.
"	21	and 22, Morganton.
"	25	and 26, Asheville.
"	28,	Johnston's Chapel.
"	30,	a. m., Flat Rock.
"	30,	p. m., Hendersonville.
October	3,	Rutherfordton.
"	6	and 7, Lincolnton.
"	10,	Charlotte.
"	11,	p. m., Concord.
"	12,	p. m., Salisbury.
"	13,	Salisbury.
"	15,	Mocksville.
"	16,	St. Andrew's, Rowan.
"	17,	Christ's Church, Rowan.
"	18,	St. James', Iredell.
"	20,	Lexington.
"	22,	Hillsboro'.
"	24,	Chapel Mill.
"	26,	Pittsboro'.

The Ten Million Loan.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 9.—The bids for the U. S. loan of $10,000,000 were opened to-day at the Treasury Department. Upwards of $5,000,000 were awarded at about 5 per cent. premium; $3,000,000 at between 4 1/16 a 5 per cent., and about $2,000,000 at from 4 1/16 to 4 1/2 per cent. The principal successful bidders are as follows: Bank of Commerce $1,600,000; Messrs. Marie Kanz about $1,000,000; Messrs. Camman & Co. $750,000; Messrs. Howland & Aspinwall $400,000; Messrs. Chubb & Bros. $300,000; Messrs. Drexel & Co. $500,000; U. S. Trust Co. and Messrs. Trevor & Colgate, each $500,000; Messrs. S. S. Robbins & Son, $2,000,000; Messrs. E. Whitehouse & Son, and Messrs. Morrison, each $400,000; Messrs. Carroll, Livingston & Co., $500,000. Messrs. Robbins & Son telegraphed to withdraw their bid, which, if the Secretary allows, will consequently leave but that amount awarded them. The aggregate amount of the bids is about $30,000,000. Among the unsuccessful bidders were Messrs. Belmont & Riggs, who offered to take the entire $10,000,000 at a premium of 3 77-100, and Messrs. Sweeny, Rittenhouse & Co. at 3 per cent. premium.

Paddy's description of a fiddle cannot be beat: "It was the shape of a turkey, and the size of a goose; he turned it over on its back and rubbed its belly with a stick, and och, St. Patrick! how it did squale!

International Maritime Law.

It will be remembered that at the Paris Congress in 1856 the Plenipotentiaries of the Great Powers agreed to an important declaration representing maritime law, which introduced some important changes and improvements into that section of the law of nations.—It was also determined that an effort should be made to secure to the principles there affirmed, the adhesion of other States not represented at the Congress. The duty of applying for this adhesion was entrusted to Count Walewski as the Chairman of the Congress. The result is contained in a report addressed by Count Walewski to the French Emperor, which has just been published in the French papers, to the following effect:

Sire—Your Majesty will please to remember that the signatary Powers to the declaration of the 16th of April, engaged themselves to make efforts for securing a general adoption of the same. I did not fail in consequence to communicate that declaration to all the governments which were represented at the Paris Congress, and to invite them to accede to it, and I beg to submit to the Emperor a statement of the favorable reception to that communication.

Adopted and consecrated by the plenipotentiaries of Austria, France, Great Britain, Russia, Sardinia, and Turkey, the declaration of the 16th of April has received the entire adhesion of the following States: Baden, Bavaria, Belgium, Bremen, Brazil the Duchy of Brunswick, Chili, the Argentine Confederation, the Germanic Confederation, Denmark, the Two Sicilies, the Republic of Ecuador, the Roman States, Greece, Guatemala, Hayti, Hamburg, Hanover, the Two Hesses, Lubeck, Mecklenburg-Strelitz, Mecklenburg-Schwerin, Nassau, Oldenburg, Parma, Holland, Peru, Portugal, Saxony, Saxe-Artenbourge, Saxe Coburg-Gotha, Saxe-Meinigen, Saxe-Weimar, Sweden, Switzerland, Tuscany, Wurtemburg.

These States recognize with France and the other signatary Powers of the treaty of Paris:

1. That privateering is and remains abolished.
2. That the neutral flag covers enemy's goods, with the exception of contraband of war.
3. That the neutral goods, with the exception of contraband of war, are not liable to capture under enemy's flag.
4. Blockades, in order to be binding, must be effective, that is to say, maintained by a force sufficiently really to prevent access to the coast of the enemy.

The Government of Uraguay has also given its entire assent to these four principles subject to the ratification of the legislative power.

Spain, without acceding to the declaration of the 16th of April, on account of the first point which concerns the abolition of privateering, has answered that it adopts the three others. Mexico has made the same response. The U. States were ready, on their part, to give their adhesion, if it were added to the announcement of the abolition of privateering, that the private property of the subjects of citizens of the belligerent nations would be exempted from seizure on the part of the respective military marines.

With these exceptions all the Cabinets have adhered without reservation to the four principles which constitute the declaration of the Congress of Paris, and are thus consecrated as the international law of nearly all the States of Europe and America, a progress to which the Government of your Majesty, continuing one of the most honorable traditions of French policy, may congratulate itself in having powerfully contributed.

I am, &c., WALEWSKI.

Approved, Napoleon, June 12, 1858."

The Ocean Telegraph.

When the army of occupation marched to annex Mexico in 1856, the first news heard from old Zach. was the check at Palo Alta, the surprise of the troops, and the loss of officers. Gloom and forebodings spread over the face of the country, and the opponents of the war were not slow in saying, "I told you so." Amidst this gloom broke out the wave of glory from Baraca de la Palma; the news was now of victorious troops and flying enemies. The universal joy and pride was the greater for the first dismay, as the fine notes of Ole Bull were more electrifying after the din of the orchestra.

When the Telegraph Fleet sailed in June to annex two worlds, public expectation was wrought to the highest pitch. The failure of last year had excited the imaginations of men, and anxiety was intense. Then came the news of the failure like an extinguisher, and the matter was generally given up as impossible, at least for the present. In the very depths of this despair came the lightning flash of success, and the whole American heart beat high with triumph. Annexation has at last encompassed the old world, and America having beaten John Bull in everything else, are now four hours ahead of him in time. We know while we eat our breakfast, what he has for dinner; while we discuss our wine, we know what time the old fellow gets to bed; and when we rise in the morning, we are aware how he has commenced the day. The whole community speculates, gives the view to the imagination, and decorates everything in the future. The only dissatisfied people are the poets. They declare that the lightning has spoiled the grandeur of the ocean. Did not Byron declare, and all other poets try to declare, the ocean

—"boundless, endless, and sublime."

And here comes along a paper maker with a bit of wire and says, "the two ends of this 'endless' ocean are '1698 nautical or 1950 statute miles apart;'" talks across the "boundless" breadth, and turns its sublimity into a galvanic battery; in short reduces it to puddle to the intense disgust of the "word compellers." Byron says,

"Time writes no wrinkles on thine azure brow."

That's so! but man now gets "new wrinkles" across its bottom in no time.

The world at large is well content to spoil poetry by facts, and the changes which this "great fact" is about to produce in the operations of commerce may not be estimated in a day.—*U. S. Economist.*

From the N. Y. Post.

The Cresent and the Cross.

To the details of the recent massacree of Christians at Jeddah and Candia by the native Moslem population, we are enabled to add further accounts of collisions between the two races in the Turkish dominions, which, occurring nearly simultaneously in different quarters, seem to presage a premediated war of extermination undertaken by the fanatical Mohammedans of the old school, who look with fear and jealousy upon the increasing influences of Christian powers with the Porte. The Sultan and his ministers are thus placed in a delicate position. They dare not, of course, countenance these outrages, and if they succor the Christians, it is at the risk of alienating the Mohammedans of Asia and the Mediterranean islands. Under these circumstances the seat of the Sultan becomes daily more unsteady, and the problem of Turkey seems involved in fresh complications.

The Constantinople papers of July 10th contain news from Canea, in Candia, to the 5th, which is later by two days than the distressing accounts from that city previously received. In all parts of the island the Greek population, as soon as informed of the massacre at Canea, had taken up arms.—The body of three or four hundred men, who had been awaiting at Cabous the accomplishment of the promises made to them by the Imperial Commissioners, had been swelled to two thousand, and a conflict seemed imminent. In the towns the emigation movement of the Christians continued. The Solon, bound for the Piræus, had been detained by the French Consul on his arrival at Canea.

At Candia, there had also been scenes of disorder, owing to the arrival of armed bands to effect the forcible deliverance of prisoners. The Governor, Hassan Pacha, had surrounded the revolutionists, threatening to fire upon them if they did not disperse, and had arrested six of the ringleaders. The arrival of Sami Pacha, the new Governor, whose departure from Constantinople on the 9th is announced by the *Presse d'Orient*, is awaited with great impatience. It is hoped that he will bring sufficient reinforcements to prevent any new insurrection.

The Augsburg Gazette gives full details of the treatment to which the Christians of the Turkish province of Bosnia, adjoining Austria, have been subjected by the authorities. The difficulty between the Christian and Turkish populations, which has just been composed in Herzegovina, having extended into Bosnia, a deputation of Christians went to Vienna to ask the assistance or interference of the Austrian government. This excited the indignation of the Turks, who, at the instigation of some inferior chieftains, threatened the direst vengeance.

Telegraphs, Railroads, &c.

In the Knickerbocker Magazine of 1850, is a pleasant sketch of "A Scene in the U. S. Patent Office," in the year 2050, in which Franklin, Adams, Jefferson and Fulton re-appear, and are vastly astonished by the proof piled up all around them of the gigantic progress of science since their day. Franklin, designated as "Uncle Ben," asks the chief director of the office, how long it will take him to go to Boston:

"Send you there in five minutes by the watch," answered the director, "or if that's too soon, in twenty-four hours. It requires powerful lungs to go by balloon—time five minutes—departure every half hour.—The magnetic railway train will take you through in four hours, or by the old fashioned railroad in twenty-four." "What!" said Uncle Ben. "Is the old stage company entirely broken up?" "Don't know what you mean by stages," said the little man, "but will look for the word in the big dictionary." "Go by steamboat," said Fulton. "Steam-boat!" repeated the little man—"steamboat! too everlasting slow—not over twenty miles an hour—well enough for freight, but passengers cannot endure them; they go laboring and splashing along at a snail's pace, and they are enough to wear out any man's patience. Yet the steamboat was the greatest stride ever made at any one time in the way of locommotion, and was very creditable to Fulton, and the age in which he lived." "That is admitting something," burst out Fulton, who had set like a statue, watching the little man's volubility.—"Men and their works," continued Fulton, "must be judged by the period in which they lived. Each improvement, as it succeeds the last, is aided by its predecessor, and altogether they make out the chain of science." "But," said Uncle Ben, "all this talk don't get me on my way to Boston. That is my birth-place. I was there for the last time in 1763, and you know that according to the provisions of my will, there is more than four millions pounds sterling of my money, which has been disposed of by this time by the State somehow." Uncle Ben was always a shrewd fellow in the way of dollars and cents, and I could see he was very anxious about that money. "Oho! oho!" said the little man; "so you are Ben Franklin, and you are the old gentleman who left that legacy. We've got a portrait of you up stairs more than two hundred years old, and it *does* look like you. Glad to see you! You said something in your life-time about immersing yourself in a cask of Madeira wine with a few friends, and coming to the world in a hundred years again. These are your friends, I suppose?" "These gentlemen," replied Uncle Ben, "are John Adams and Thomas Jefferson, signers of the Declaration of Independence." "The other gentleman," continued I, "is Robert Fulton, whom you have spoken of." "Well, I declare!" ejaculated the little man, "this *is* a meeting! But about that legacy, Uncle Ben, of yours; two millions sterling of it has gone *to build the Gutta Percha Magnetic Telegraph lines, connecting Boston with London and Paris*, two of the largest cities in the Eastern Republic of Europe." "Gutta percha!—magnetic telegraph!—*Republic* of Europe!" repeated all of them. "All built under water, and sustained by buoys," continued the little man, "and it works to a charm—plan up stairs in room 204—and can be seen in a moment; and as I told you before, it writes the English language as fast as my deputy." "Republic of Europe!" exclaimed Jefferson again. "Yes sir," said the little man, "for more than a century. No more thrones; no more rulers by divine right; no more governments sustained by powder and ball; no lords nor nobles; man is *man*, not merely one of a *class* of men, but *individually* man, with rights as perfect, and powers as great as any other man. The principles, Jefferson, of your Declaration, which you did not create, but only asserted, have prostrated every arbitrary government on the globe. Even the Jews, since their return to Jerusalem, have organized a republican form of government, and have just elected Mr. Noah President."

It has not taken but eight years to complete the accomplishment of that portion of the above which relates to an ocean telegraph, an achievement which renders it perfectly credible that the remainder may be realized in the next half century. There are a good many physical and scientific truths yet to be demonstrated, possibly quite as surprising as any which electrified the ideas of "Uncle Ben."

It is a matter of gratification to our countrymen that the American vessel which so efficiently aided in the laying of the ocean telegraph, throwing into the shade the British line-of-battle-ship with which she was associated, and showing a combination of power and tractableness never before seen in a vessel of such size on the ocean, was the master piece of the lamented Steers, whose famous yacht America beat with ease the fleetest vessels. On that occasion, the London Punch perpetrated the following, which is not altogether inapplicable to the late generous rivalry between the Agamemnon and Niagara:

Yankee Doodle did not know,
When he went a sailing,
What the Dicken he should do,
If it proved a failing.

"If Johnny Bull should beat me now
As I am going to yot him,
I'll try it over anyhow,
Another time—odd rot him."'

So Doodle filled his mainsail full,
And bade good bye to fear,
And fairly beat the *British Bull*,
With one good Yankee Steer.

Now, never mind, dear Uncle Bull,
Although you are done "*Brown*,"
You'll only take the longer pull,
Because you are pulled down.

JEWS IN PARLIAMENT.—*Swearing in of Baron Rothschild.*—On the 27th of July, at the morning session of the House of Commons, Baron Rothschild presented himself to be sworn, before taking his seat. The scene is thus described.

A few minutes after twelve o'clock, and before the commencement of public business, Baron Rothschild entered the House, and took a seat on one of the benches below the Speaker's gallery. He was accompanied by several private friends. The number of members present at the time was very small, but the benches on either side gradually filled, and more than one hundred honorable gentlemen voted in the division which subsequently took place.

The Speaker.—Any honorable member who desires to take his seat will please come to the table to be sworn.

Baron Rothschild immediately presented himself at the bar, where he was met by Lord John Russell and Mr. Abel Smith, who, amid considerable cheering from the opposition benches, led him to the table. He was about to take a copy of the prescribed oath from the hands of the clerk, when

Mr. Warren rose to order, and begged to put a question to the Speaker. The honorable and learned gentleman, however was not allowed to proceed, being received with cries of "order!" and "Chair!"

The Speaker.—The taking of his seat by an honorable member is a matter of privilege, and ought not to be interrupted by any discussion. (Cheers.)

A copy of the new oath being offered to him, he stated to the speaker that he had a conscientious objection to taking the oath in the form tendered to him, and he was thereupon requested to withdraw. Lord J. Russell then moved a resolution in conformity with the act, to the effect that the Baron a person professing the Jewish religion, was prevented from sitting and voting in the House by reason of his concientious objection to take the oath in the form required by the act. After some remarks by Mr. Warren, it was agreed to. Lord J. Russell then moved a further resolution, likewise in pursuance of the act, "that any person professing the Jewish religion may henceforth, on taking the oath prescribed in an act of the present session of Parliament to entitle him to sit and vote in this House, omit the words 'and I make this declaration upon the true faith of a Christian.'" Mr. Warren said he should take the sense of the House upon this resolution. The House was divided, and the resolution was carried by 69 to 37.

Baron Rothschild then advanced to the table, conducted as before by Lord John Russell and Mr. A. Smith, and as he walked up the floor of the House he was greeted with loud cheering from the opposition benches. He desired to be sworn upon the old testament, and his request being at once complied with by the Speaker, he took the new form of oath, omitting the words "and I make this declaration upon the true faith of a Christian." The honorable gentleman then signed the roll of Parliament, and after shaking hands with the Speaker and the Chancellor of the Exchequor, he took a seat on the front opposition bench. He there received the congratulations of many honorable members.

STORY OF A CAT.—The Boston, Mass., Herald tells the following: "Two years and a half ago one of our citizens, to oblige a friend, the captain of a ship about to sail for the East Indies, gave him a cat, for the purpose of keeping the vermin on board in proper subjection. Pussey, during the intervening time, voyaged to Calcutta, thence to Liverpool, back to Bombay, thence to Charleston, S. C., and finally to Boston. A few days after the arrival of the ship in our port, the former owners of the cat were sitting at breakfast, when in walked Tabby, the same as if she had never been from home, and after a general review of the premises, she came and jumped on the knee of the master of the household, as had been her wont in old times. The story is a curious evidence of attachment to locality in the animal, and a singular proof of its retention of memory.

WASHINGTON'S FAMILY BIBLE.—The agent of the Nashville Bible Society, Mr. R. M. Hawkins, has recently been distributing Bibles in Macon county, Tennessee, and while traveling through the county met with the old family Bible that found a place in General Washington's chamber. Mr. Hawkins says:

"I took it in my hands and examined it carefully, after which I read the 19th Psalm in family worship. I then asked the brother to tell me how he came in possession of it. He said that at the General's death his niece fell heir to the Bible. Previous to leaving Virginia, her son was taken sick and died. He waited on him until death. The old lady told him that she was getting old and must soon die, and that she had nothing to give him for waiting on her son save the old family Bible. He gladly received it and brought it to Tennessee with him on horseback. He told me that he would not take three thousand dollars for it. The gentleman lives in the town of Lafayette, Macon county, and his name is Col. Claiborne. You can't begin to imagine how I felt while turning over its leaves. I really felt and thought that I had found a precious jewel. It appeared to me that I would have given any price for it."

MUNICIPAL EXPENDITURES.—The heavy city expenditures in New York, amounting, this year, to nearly ten millions of dollars, have induced an overhauling of the various departments, for the purpose of finding out what leaks cause this enormous expenditure. The Controller has just made a report, showing the rates of charge for work done in the Department of Reports and Supplies, and they have found that the city has been over charged for this kind of work at the rate of 135 per cent. In one single bill for mason work on buildings for the Fire Department, amounting to $7,057, which was submitted to examinees, the sum allowed by them as the just and usual charge for such work was only $3,139. Some of the bills for repairs have been settled, after suits, at a reduction of 17½ per cent., others at 10 per cent.; and one person for mason work, actually charged, in some cases, three hundred per cent, in others four, and in others as high as five hundred per cent. more than was allowed.

EMIGRATION FROM SWEDEN.—According to official statements, (the accuracy of which in Sweden is well known,) the number of Swedes who had emigrated to the United States up to the year 1855 was 16,000.—Add one-fourth of that number for the last three years, (4,000,) and 5,000 for their natural increase, (the mortality among them, both on sea and land, has sometimes been very great,) and you have a total of 25,000, which is, I think, pretty near the fact. Official statements of emigration from Norway to the United States also represent the exodus of 100,000 persons, and adding half this amount for the natural increase, we shall have 150,000, making a total Scandavion population of 175,000 in the United States, or adding 5,000 Danes seduced into Mormonism, say 180,000.

A STEP IN THE RIGHT DIRECTION.—A correspondent of the Charleston Mercury, writing from Salisbury, N. C., says: "As an item of news I write to mention that a Northern gentlemen engaged in business in this place, has just returned from Saratoga, New York, and reports but *a single Southerner at the place*. He further reports our Northern friends as rather disturbed at this absence of many of their best customers.

"As I came over the Railroad an immense flood of travelers were on their way to the Virginia Springs. I hope this straw shows that the wind is setting for a steady blow in the right direction."

SANDS' SARSAPARILLA,

Is alike efficacious to check incipient malady, and to counteract actual disease. In cases of Scrofula, cutaneons eruptions, erysipelas, liver complaint, and general debility; it will speedily purify the blood, remove all unhealthy secretions, and simultaneously produce a healthy action of the stomach and bowels, thereby relieving many complaints arising from a derangement of the digestive functions. The ingredients composing this celebrated Remedy being entirely vegetable, no unpleasant symptoms are left behind after cure.

Prepared and sold by A. B. & D. SANDS, Druggists, 100 Fulton Street, New York.

Sold by Druggists generally. August 13, 1858—50 1t

Nervous and Rheumatic Affections!

HOLLAND BITTERS.

We have used this medicine ourselves, and in many cases with the greatest success. The most celebrate of our German Physicians are recommending it. During this changeable weather, while most persons are troubled with nervous and rheumatic affections, it will be found a valuable remedy.' *Staats Zeitung.*

See advertisement. [August 10th.—286&50-1w.

ATTENTION, THE AFFLICTED WORLD!

MERCHANTS, Druggists, Physicians and all dealers in Patent Medicines, and the public generally, are apprised that I have appointed Dr. A. O. BRADLEY, Wholesale and Retail Agent for the sale of GRAY'S GENUINE OINTMENT and House Medicines, and who will supply them at my lowest wholesale price. W. F. GRAY,

Nashville, Dec. 18th, 1857 Sole Proprietor.

Jan. 29th, 1858 22-1y

From the Yankee Blade.

WHAT HAS IMPROVED YOU SO IN APPEARANCE?—Wood's Hair Restorative. What has given you such a youthful look? Wood's Hair Restorative. To what agency am I to attribute your increased beauty, my dear madam? Sir, you are very complimentary, but I am indebted to Professor Wood's beautiful hair tonic. Sir, since I saw you last you have grown twenty years younger, how is it? A fact, my dear sir. I am using Wood's Hair Restorative. Why, my dear friend, you wore a scratch a year ago, and now you have a splendid head of black hair, to what miracle are you indebted? Professor Wood is the miracle man, his tonic did it. I am told, madam, that the nervous headache you were once troubled with has left you? Yes sir, by the aid of Wood's Hair Restorative. Such is the language all over the country, and there is no fiction or imagination about it, reader. Wood's Hair Restorative is an honest and truly medicinal, as well as scientific preparation, and *will do* all this. Try it and see if we are not correct.

CAUTION.—Beware of worthless imitations, as several are already in the market, called by different names. Use none unless the words (Professor Wood's Hair Restorative, Depot St. Louis, Mo., and New York,) are blown in the bottle. Sold by Druggists and Patent Medicine Dealers. Also by all Fancy and Toilet goods dealers in the United States and Canadas. [Aug. 6, 1858.—283 1t—50-1t

DYSPEPSIA AND FITTS.

DR. O. PHELPS BROWN, the great curer of Consumption, was for several years so badly afflicted by Dyspepsia, that for a part of the time he was confined to his bed. He was evidently cured by a prescription furnished him by a young clairvoint girl. This prescription, given him by a mere child, while in a state of trance, has cured everybody who has taken it, never having failed once. It is equally as sure in cases of FITS as of DYSPEPSIA. The ingredients may be found in any drug store. I will send this valuable prescription to any person on the receipt of one stamp to pay postage. Address

DR. O. PHELPS BROWN,
No. 21 Grand St., Jersey City, N. J.

Aug. 7, 1858. 284-3m—50-3m

☞TO DRUGGISTS AND THE PEOPLE.—You are hereby cautioned against spurious imitations of Dr. DeGrath's "Electric Oil," as we shall prosecute any one who uses our *copy righted* bills. This (genuine) "Electric Oil" has cured the Mayor of Camden of *Piles and Rheumatism*, also, Hon. John Williamson, of Huntingdon, Hon. E. Killingsurth, (whom it took off its crutches in *one day*) and more than 700 others in Philadelphia, whose names have been published in the Philadelphia Ledger.

The wholesale dealers in Philadelphia would not countenance any scamp guilty of the rascality of counterfeiting.—In Harrisburg, John Wyethe, Esq., the well known Druggist there, caused the arrest and imprisonment of one Valentine, who attempted an imitation of this valuable remedy. A gentleman will soon be in Pittsburg and will be able to show the people what power this Oil has over disease and *pain*.

Principal Office 39 South Eighth street, Philadelphia. No (genuine) Oil without the name Dr. DEGRATH'S ELECTRIC OIL blown in the bottle, and the written signatures of Dr. DeGrath and E. A. Smith, to imitate which is felony!!

For sale in Wilmington, N. C., by Drake & McLin and W. H. Lippitt, Druggists, and by Druggists and Merchants generally.

August 12.—288&50-1w.

THE "ELIXIR."

Prepared by Dr. James Williams for the cure of Dyspepsia, and nothing but Dyspepsia, (as advertised in another column,) has, by its own merits obtained for itself so high a reputation in Philadelphia, that Physicians, acquainted with its properties are using it themselves and prescribing it to their patients, convinced by observation of its great power in restoring the disordered digestive organs to healthy function.

Numerous cases of Dyspepsia of the most aggravated character, which were abandoned as incurable by some of the Medical Faculty, have, by the use of this "Elixir" alone, been restored to perfect health, as attached certificates testify.

March 10th, 1859. 156-tawly

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY.

SIR JAMES CLARKE'S

CELEBRATED FEMALE PILLS.

Prepared from a prescription of Sir J. Clarke, M. D., Physician Extraordinary to the Queen.

This invaluable medicine is unfailing in the cure of all those painful and dangerous diseases to which the female constitution is subject. It moderates all excess and removes all obstructions, and a speedy cure may be relied on.

TO MARRIED LADIES

It is peculiarly suited. It will, in a short time, bring on the monthly period with regularity.

Each bottle, price One Dollar, bears the Government Stamp of Great Britain, to prevent counterfeits.

These Pills should not be taken by females during the first three months of Pregnancy, as they are sure to bring on Miscarriage, but at any other time they are safe.

In all cases of Nervous and Spinal Affections, Pain in the Back and Limbs, Fatigue on slight exertion, Palpitation of the Heart, Hysterics and Whites, these Pills will effect a cure when all other means have failed, and although a powerful remedy, do not contain iron, calomel, antimony, or anything hurtful to the constitution.

Full directions in the pamphlet around each package, which should be carefully preserved.

Sole Agent for the United States and Canada,

JOB MOSES,
(Late I. C. Baldwin & Co.,)
Rochester, N. Y.

N. B.—$1 00 and 6 postage stamps enclosed to any authorized Agent, will insure a bottle, containing 50 Pills, by return mail.

For sale by Druggists generally.

HAVILAND, STEVENSON & CO., Charleston, Wholesale Agents

March 16th, 1858 161&29-1y

RARE CHANCE FOR BOOK BUYERS.

☞*Catalogues Sent Free!*☜

A complete classified Catalogaa of Books, in every department of Literature, containing the greatest inducements to Purchasers, can be obtained, by sending your address to

G. G. EVANS,
Publisher, 439 *Chesnut street, Philadelphia.*

June 25, 1858 43-3m

MARRIED,

In Onslow County, on Thursday evening, 5th instant, by Edward Williams, Esq., Mr. REUBEN EVERITT, to Miss ELIZABETH ENNETT, all of said county.

DIED.

In this town, on Thursday afternoon, 5th inst., Mrs. MARY BURNETT, aged about 60 years.

In Philadelphia, on Sunday the 8th inst., Mr. WESLEY W. CAMPBELL, aged about 22 years, formerly of Raleigh, N. C.

Raleigh papers please copy.

At his residence, in New Hanover county, Mr. DAVID L. SMITH, aged 33 years.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

DUPLIN COUNTY.

Court of Equity, Spring Term, 1858.

Owen R. Hollingsworth, vs. Heirs at law of Elijah Rich, dec'd. } Bill to subject Real Estate.

IT APPEARING TO THE COURT that FRANK GREGORY and his wife Jane, defendants in this case, are not inhabitants of this State; it is thereupon ordered that publication be made in the Wilmington Journal, notifying them that unless they appear before our said Court, at its session to be held on the 4th Monday of September next, and then and there to plead, answer, or demur to the said bill, that the same will be taken pro-confesso, and set for hearing exparte as to them. Witness, Jeremiah Pearsall, Clerk and Master of said Court, at office, 10th day August, 1858.

JERE. PEARSALL, C. M. E.

Aug. 13. Pr. adv. $5 62. 40-6w.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

DUPLIN COUNTY.

Court of Equity, Spring Term, 1858.

Marenda Dudley, Stephen Williams and his wife Martha, vs. Bryan Dixon, James Dixon and others, heirs at law of Bryan Mallard, dec'd, late of Duplin. } Petition for sale of Real Estate, and partition of proceeds, &c.

IT APPEARING TO THE COURT THAT BRYAN DIXON, James Dixon, William Dixon, Alfred Dixon, Elizabeth Hargrove, Lemuel Hargrove, John Hargrove, and Peter C. Mallard, are not inhabitants of this State: it is thereupon ordered, that publication be made in the Wilmington Journal, notifying them, that unless they appear before our said Court, at its session to be held on the 4th Monday of September next, and then and there to plead, answer or demur to the said bill, that the same will be taken pro confesso, and set for hearing ex parte, as to them.

Witness, JEREMIAH PEARSALL, Clerk and Master of said Court, at office 10th August, A. D. 1858.

JERE. PEARSALL, C. M. E.

Aug. 13, 1858. [Pr. adv. $5 62] 50-6w

NOTICE.

JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE—
20 bags RIO COFFEE;
30 boxes SOAP;
10 bbls. C. SUGAR;
5 " Crushed SUGAR;
2 " Brown "
100 reams WRAPPING PAPER;
CANDLES;
1,000 lbs. sugar-cured HAMS;
WESTERN SHOULDERS; low for cash.

July 30, 1858. T. C. CRAFT, No. 48 Market st.

DAILY EXPECTED.

HHDS. WESTERN SIDES;
5 do. do. Shoulders;
20 bbls. Mess Pork.
10 do. Cider Vinegar. For sale low for cash, by

I. T. ALDERMAN,
July 19th 34 North Water Street.

BACON.

WESTERN BACON, Sides and Shoulders. For sale by
July 21 WILLARD & CURTIS.

THE RED SULPHUR SPRINGS, MONROE CO., VA.

THESE CELEBRATED MINERAL SPRINGS are now open for the reception of visitors. It is now well known that no medicinal agents that have been tried have had such signal success as the waters of the RED SULPHUR SPRINGS, in the speedy cure of most cases of Pulmonary Consumption, Bronchial Affections, Chronic Diarrhea, Dyspepsia, and Diseases of the Brain. Invalids, by coming early, would secure better rooms and better attendance, as we are usually very much crowded through the month of August.

Visitors for this place, should leave the Va. & Tenn. Railroad at Newbern Depot. They will then have but 38 miles of staging, over a good road.

The salutary effect of these unrivalled waters can be amply authenticated by application to Dr. JAMES H. DICKSON, GEN. JAMES OWEN, M. LONDON, Esq., DR. W. H. BEATTY, Wilmington, N. C.,

T. S. CAMPBELL & CO.

Red Sulphur Springs, April 15, 1858.—188&34.

KENANSVILLE FEMALE SEMINARY.

THE NEXT SESSION OF THIS INSTITUTION WILL begin the 30th day of August next, and end the 24th June, 1859. The session comprises two terms: the first term will end the 24th December; the second commences the first Monday in January. To any one who desires more particular information, a catalogue will be sent upon application to Rev. James M. Sprunt, in the absence of the Principal.

T. OSCAR ROGERS.

Kenansville, Duplin co., July 13, 1858 262eM6w—46-6t

GROVE MALE ACADEMY, NEAR KENANSVILLE.

THE SESSIONS OF THIS INSTITUTION CORRESPOND with those of the Kenansville Female Seminary. Pupils thoroughly prepared for College or Business.

TERMS FOR FIVE MONTHS.

Elementary English Branches.....$10
Advanced Course.....15
Classical and Mathematical.....20
Board $8 per month. Session opens 30th August. Address Rev. JAMES M. SPRUNT, Principal.

Kenansville, July 13, 1858. 262eM6w—46-6t

HEAD QUARTERS, 30TH REGIMENT, N. C. M. Wilmington, August 10th, 1858.

THE commissioned officers of this regiment are hereby notified that agreeably to Division Orders, bearing date August 7th, an election for Brigadier General to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Brigadier General H. H. Watters, will be held at the Court House in this town on the 1st of Sept. next, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 3 P. M.

Capt. Thos. Moore, of the Middle Sound Company, and Lieut. Thos. W. Brown, Jr., of the Lower Division W. M. are hereby detailed to assist in holding the polls and conducting said election. By Order

COL. JNO. L. CANTWELL.

JAS. D. RADCLIFFE, Adg't.

August 11th, 1858. 287-td.

A DUN.

AS I WISH TO LEAVE for the North in a few days, those indebted to me would do a special act of *kindness* to call and *pay* their *accounts*, or pay when called upon by my *collector*, for I must have money unless I cannot purchase goods to sell you. GEO. H. KELLY.

Aug. 10th 1858. 286-1w.

TAKE NOTICE,

THAT IN A FEW DAYS WE GO NORTH, and will call but once on those parties whose accounts were due six and twelve months since. All accounts unsettled when we leave, will be placed in other hands for collection, those who prefer, can settle with us before August 4th inst., at the Hat and Cap Emporium, 34 Market Street.

July 28th CHAS. D. MYERS.

COFFEE.—COFFEE.

60 BAGS SUPERIOR RIO COFFEE;
15 do. Laguyra do.
For sale by WM. H. McKOY & BRO.

Aug. 5, 1858.

MESS PORK.

75 BBLS. LANDING and in store. For sale by
July 20. ZENO H. GREENE.

PRINTED MUSLINS AND FANCY BAREGES.

AT NEW YORK COST, for sale by
July 22. J. S. WILLIAMS.

Wilmington Wholesale Prices Current.

☞It should be understood that our quotations generally represent the wholesale price. In filling small orders, higher rates have to be paid.

BEESWAX, ℔ lb.	00 @	25	
BEEF CATTLE,			
℔ 100 lbs.	0 00 @	0 00	
BRICKS, ℔ M.	6 00 @	12 00	
BARRELS, Spirits Turp., each,			
2nd hand	1 62½ @	2 00	
New	1 90 @	2 00	
CANDLES, ℔ lb.			
Tallow	16 @	18	
Adamantine	22 @	25	
Sperm	35 @	50	
COFFEE, ℔ lb.			
Java	18 @	20	
Laguayra	13½ @	14	
Rio	11 @	12½	
St. Domingo	11½ @	12½	
COTTON, ℔ lb.			
ord. to mid'g	10½ @	11½	
strict mid'g	11½ @	11½	
good mid'g	00 @	11½	
COTTON BAGGING,			
℔ yard	16 @	18	
Rope, ℔ lb	8 @	9	
CORN MEAL,			
℔ bushel	00 @	85	
DOMESTICS,			
Sheeting, ℔ yd.	8 @	9	
Yarn, ℔ lb.	00 @	20	
EGGS, ℔ doz.	18 @	20	
FEATHERS, ℔ lb.	45 @	50	
FISH, ℔ bbl.,			
Mullets	6 00 @	6 50	
Mac'rel, No. 1	16 00 @	18 00	
do. No. 2	13 00 @	14 00	
do. No. 3	9 50 @	10 00	
Herrings, East	4 50 @	7 00	
Dry Cod,			
℔ cwt	4 00 @	6 50	
FLOUR, N. C. brands ℔ bbl.,			
Family	0 00 @	7 00	
Superfine	0 00 @	6 75	
Fine	0 00 @	6 50	
Cross	0 00 @	6 00	
GLUE, ℔ lb.	11 @	20	
GUNNY BAGS,	12½ @	16	
GUANO, Peruvian,			
Under 1 ton, ℔ lb.		3½	
1 ton and under 5, per ton,	63 00		
5 tons and over, "	60 00		
LAND PLASTER, ℔ bbl.	1 50		
Per ton,	10 00		
GRAIN, ℔ bushel,			
Corn	75 @	00	
Oats	40 @	42	
Pease, Cow	85 @	90	
Do. B. Eye	1 10 @	1 20	
Wheat, red	1 00 @	1 05	
do. white	1 15 @	1 20	
Rice, rough	00 @	87½	
do., clean, ℔ lb.	3½ @	3½	
HIDES, ℔ lb.,			
Green	4 @	5	
Dry	7 @	8½	
HAY, ℔ 100 lbs.			
Eastern	75 @	00	
N. River	42½ @	45	
IRON, ℔ lb.			
English, ass'd.	4½ @	00	
American, ref.	3½ @	00	
do. sheer	0 @	00	
do. hoop, ton	90 00 @	95 00	
Swede	5½ @	00	
LIME, ℔ bbl.	75 @	80	
do. fm store	95 @	1 00	
LUMBER, ℔ M., (River.)			
Fl'r Boards	0 00 @	11 00	
Wide do	7 50 @	8 00	
Scantling	0 00 @	6 00	
(Steam Sawed.)			
Floor Boards, rough	15 00 @	16 00	
planed	18 00 @	19 00	
clear	25 00 @	30 00	
Wide boards	14 00 @	15 00	
Scantling	12 00 @	15 00	
Ship Stuff, rough edge	0 00 @	13 00	
re-sawed	0 00 @	15 00	
MOLASSES, ℔ gallon.			
Cuba, Hhds	26 @	28	
do. Bbls.	00 @	30	
N. Orleans	34 @	38	
LIQUORS, ℔ gall, (domestic.)			
Whiskey	28 @	30	
N. E. Rum	50 @	55	
Gin	40 @	45	
Brandy	45 @	50	
do. Apple	65 @	80	
do. Peach	85 @	1 25	
NAVAL STORES,			
Turpentine, ℔ 280 lbs.,			
Virgin	0 00 @	3 00	
Yellow dip	0 00 @	2 65	
Hard	0 00 @	1 32½	
Tar, ℔ bbl.,	0 00 @	0 00	
do. in order	0 00 @	0 00	
Pitch do.	0 00 @	1 55	
Rosin, Pale	3 50 @	4 87½	
do. No. 1	1 50 @	2 50	
do. No. 2	1 20 @	1 50	
do. No. 3	1 10 @	1 15	
Spirits Turp., ℔ gallon	40 @	41	
Varnish, ℔ gal.	26 @	30	
NAILS, ℔ lb.,			
Cut	4½ @	4½	
Wrought	10 @	12½	
OILS, ℔ gallon,			
Sperm	2 00 @	2 25	
Linseed, raw	1 15 @	1 20	
do. boiled	1 15 @	1 25	
PEA NUTS, bush.	00 @	0 00	
POTATOES,			
Sweet, ℔ bush.	00 @	1 50	
Irish, do.	1 00 @	1 25	
do. ℔ bbl.	2 50 @	3 00	
PROVISIONS, ℔ lb.,			
N. C. Bacon, Hams	13½ @	14	
Middlings	12½ @	13	
Shoulders	11½ @	12	
Hog round	12½ @	00	
Western Bacon, Middlings	0 @	10½	
Shoulders	0 @	8½	
N. C. Lard	13 @	13½	
West'n do	12½ @	13	
Butter	23 @	27	
Cheese	11 @	11½	
PORK, Northern, ℔ bbl.,			
City Mess	19 50 @	00 00	
Clear do	00 00 @	20 00	
Butt	16 00 @	00 00	
Prime	00 00 @	00 00	
Beef, Mess	16 00 @	16 00	
do. Fulton Market	00 00 @	20 00	
POULTRY, Chickens, live	20 @	35	
do. dead	00 @	00	
Turkeys, live	75 @	1 00	
do. dead, ℔ lb.	00 @	00	
SHEEP, ℔ head, Lambs	1 75 @	2 25	
Mutton	1 75 @	2 50	
SALT, Alum, ℔ bush.	25 @	30	
Liverpool, ℔ sack, ground	72½ @	75	
do. fine	1 75 @	2 00	
SUGAR, ℔ lb.			
Porto Rico	7½ @	9½	
New Orleans	6½ @	8½	
Muscovado	7 @	8	
Loaf & crush'd	11½ @	12½	
C. Yellow	0 @	11	
Granulated	12 @	12½	
SOAP, ℔ lb.	5 @	7½	
SHINGLES, ℔ M., Contract	3 00 @	4 00	
Common	1 75 @	2 25	
STAVES, ℔ M., W. O. Bbl.	16 00 @	18 00	
R. O. Hhd.	15 00 @	25 00	
Ash Head'g	8 50 @	12 00	
TIMBER, ℔ M., Shipping	0 00 @	0 00	
Mill, prime	6 00 @	7 75	
do. inferior to ordinary	3 00 @	5 00	
TALLOW, ℔ lb.	10 @	12	
TOBACCO, ℔ lb., Common	18 @	20	
Medium	25 @	30	
Fine	45 @	50	
WOOL, ℔ lb.	17 @	20	

NOTE.—River Lumber, Tar, and Turpentine, sold in the water, are subject to the expense of landing, inspection, cooperage, &c.; say on lumber 90 cents to $1 ℔ M.; Tar and Turpentine about 10 @ 14 cents ℔ bbl.—and on naval stores, when brought ℔ Railroad, about the same expenses are incurred.——*For virgin or mixed Turpentine a deduction of one-fifth or more is made on the price of yellow dip, according to quality.

FREIGHTS:

TO NEW YORK.	On deck.	Under deck.
Turpentine and Tar, ℔ bbl.,	$ 00	$ 00 @ 30
Rosin do.	00	30 @ 25
Spirits Turpentine do.	00	00 @ 45
Flour do.	00	00 @ 25
Rice, ℔ 100 lbs. gross	00	0 @ 12½
Cotton, ℔ bale	0 00	0 00 @ 75
Cotton goods, ℔ foot	00	0 @ 7
Flaxseed, ℔ bushel	00	0 @ 8
Ground Peas, ℔ bushel	00	6 @ 0
Wheat, ℔ bushel	00	8 @ 00
Lumber, ℔ M.	4 00 @ 5 00	5 00 @ 6 00
TO PHILADELPHIA		
Turpentine and Tar, ℔ bbl.	00	00 @ 30
Rosin "	00	00 @ 25
Spirits Turpentine "	00	50 @ 55
Ground Peas, ℔ bushel	0	00 @ 6
Cotton, ℔ bale	0 00	0 00 @ 1 00
Cotton goods, ℔ cubic foot	0	0 @ 6
Rice, ℔ 100 lbs.	0	00 @ 10
Lumber, ℔ M., as to size,	4 00 @ 5 00	5 00 @ 0 00
TO BOSTON.		
Turpentine and Tar, ℔ bbl.	00	00 @ 45
Rosin "	35	00 @ 40
Spirits Turpentine "	00	00 @ 60
Cotton, ℔ bale	0 00	0 00 @ 1 12½
Ground Peas, ℔ bushel	00	00 @ 8
Rough Rice, ℔ bushel	0	00 @ 7
Lumber, ℔ M.	5 00 @ 6 00	7 00 @ 0 00

REVIEW OF THE WILMINGTON MARKET,

FOR THE WEEK ENDING AUGUST 12TH, 1858.

[Our reporter is absent from his post this week, consequently we must crave the indulgence of our readers, so far as relates to this branch of our paper. We will endeavor, however, to give as correct a statement of actual operations as it is possible to obtain, omitting our usual extended remarks.]

TURPENTINE.—Receipts continue light, and prices for yellow and hard have declined 5 cents on the first and 2½ cents on the latter quality—virgin maintained last week's figures with much firmness until Wednesday afternoon, when it declined to $3 00. The receipts and sales have been as follows:

	Bbls.	Virgin.	Yel. Dip.	Hard.
Thursday	160	$3 25	$2 70	$1 35
Friday	420	3 25	2 70	1 35
Saturday	448	3 25	2 70	1 35
Monday	276	3 25	2 65	1 32½
Tuesday	110	3 25	2 65	1 32½
Wednesday	200	3 25	2 65	1 32½
Do	101	3 00	2 65	1 32½
Thursday	160	3 00	2 65	1 32½

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—Has somewhat fluctuated. The sales have been as follows:

Friday	140 bbls. at	40	cents ℔ gallon.	
Saturday	50 "	40	" "	"
Monday	540 "	40	" "	"
Tuesday	250 "	41	" "	"
Wednesday	130 "	40	" "	"
Do	300 "	40½	" "	"
Do	500 "	41	" "	"
Do	500 "	41	" "

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C., MONDAY, AUGUST 9, 1858.

☞ *TRANSIENT Advertisers will please bear in mind that their advertisements cannot appear in this paper without first being paid for in advance. This rule will be strictly carried out, without respect to persons.*

No name for either the Daily or Weekly Journal, will hereafter be entered on our list without payment being made in advance, and the paper will in all cases be discontinued when the time paid for expires.

Oct. 29, 1857.

The Fayetteville Observer.

The Observer of the 2d inst. devotes a full column ostensibly to the Wilmington Journal, really to its favorite topic—denunciation of the town of Wilmington. It is not content with the living issues of the present day, or the present generation, or even the present century. It travels back to a former age—to 1788, and rakes over the ashes of Timothy Bloodworth in the hope of finding some embers, which it may yet fan into a flame. If Mr. Bloodworth did vote against Fayetteville, it was seventy years ago. The Wilmington of to-day is not responsible for it. There is but one voter now in Wilmington who could have been a voter then. But even then, as the *Observer* itself admits in another article, Mr. Bloodworth did not represent the wishes of his constituents who preferred Fayetteville. We really think the spitefulness of the *Observer's* allusion to this matter amounts to the very blindness of venomous feeling.

But leaving such old fogyism, let us come down to things with which the present age and living men have some concern. The *Observer* asserts that Wilmington has always turned a cold shoulder to her. Let us look at this. Were there not three roads chartered about the same time in this State, and did not the Legislature by a general law give them the same amount of State aid—namely two fifths? These roads were, we think, the Wilmington & Raleigh, the North Carolina Central, or that now spoken of as the Metropolitan Route and the Fayetteville and Western, running from Fayetteville to Salisbury.—We have not now the acts before us, but we know that the facts are so. Well, the Wilmington Company, after unparalleled straining, was enabled to avail itself of the conditions of the general law. Was it the fault of Wilmington that other communities, Fayetteville included, did not? Did not a subsequent Legislature increase the proportion of assistance to the Fayetteville and Western Road to three-fifths, and did not a committee from Wilmington, headed by Mr. Hill, then probably the most prominent citizen of Wilmington, visit Fayetteville, and offer to subscribe liberally, and yet the wealthier citizens of Fayetteville did not themselves come up to the work. Subsequently, did not a responsible company organized here, offer to take all the unsubscribed stock and build the road; and how were they treated—referred to as men of straw, etc., although their ability has since been abundantly tested? Was this turning the cold shoulder? And this, too, while the effort required for her own immediate work had taxed the energies of Wilmington as no other community ever was taxed. Wilmington got no aid from other towns, and when the start was made, Fayetteville was second to no town in the State in resources, if she had only put forth her energies. Had Fayetteville *then* put forth her energies as Wilmington did, there would *now* be no cause for complaint. Both our communities would have been in a more prosperous condition, and the State at large would have been bettered too. Nay, had Fayetteville responded to Wilmington then in a frank and liberal spirit, all subsequent difficulty would have been obviated, for the route *via* Fayetteville to the West is in our opinion the natural and proper route.

So much for the first Western Road. The second Western Road is some forty-three miles. This project was started after the subscriptions of Wilmington to the Wilmington and Weldon Road, the Manchester Road, and the Deep River had been made, or the people committed to them. That Wilmington should endeavor to benefit herself is hardly to be wondered at. It is surely natural enough. It is certainly less surprising than Fayetteville, unburdened of any previous subscriptions, should take offence because a town which has strained herself to build or force to completion over three hundred and fifty miles of road should not have money to build the short road of forty-three miles, over which Fayetteville has already become exhausted, especially at a time when Wilmington has not a cent to devote to anything, for this is unfortunately our condition, as the trifling amount of private subscription to the Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford Road will abundantly show. The *Observer* sneers at Wilmington for attempting rivalship with New Orleans, but really, it must think the resources of Wilmington more inexhaustible than those of New Orleans, if it supposes it able now to do anything more.

But it is not doing Wilmington justice to say that she evinced no interest in the Coal Fields Road. When, some time ago, a delegation representing the Coal Fields Road visited Wilmington, our Citizens freely told them their situation and how they were placed. They had no money, but such as they had they were willing to give. A pretty large subscription in Stocks was immediately made, many, indeed the most, paying dividends. This subscription the F. & W. R. R. Co., felt it their duty to decline, but we cannot forget the spirit manifested.

The *Observer* need not affect any great squeamishness about obtruding its feelings upon the public, at least so far as Wilmington is concerned. If it has changed in its feelings, we should like to know when. Its animosity to this place is no new thing, and the man cannot be found who recollects the time when the *Observer* evinced any other feelings. Once upon a time, and that time *not* recently, the *Observer* characterized a company of Wilmingtonians, who offered to take the contract and balance of stock on the first Western Road, as men of straw—subsequently, Colby & Smith, Silas Seymour & Co., were "marvellous proper men," by whom Wilmington was to be crushed flat as a pancake, and a road built to Beaufort, while a committee from a Wilmington Railroad Company could hardly get a civil, much less a respectful hearing.

But a New Hanover Senator voted against a naked charter. Perhaps so, but not a naked charter for the Coal Fields Road. The bill against which he voted was a horse of another color, and the *Observer* ought to know it.

The community of Wilmington cannot now be stirred up to any "sudden flood of mutiny." They are tired of criminations and recriminations, and we think Fayetteville would be by this time. The past *is* past—the future belongs to us if we live to see it. It may be made a friendly and a prosperous future to both, or it may be marred by the animosities which the *Observer* cherishes and seeks to perpetuate. It is for Fayetteville to decide. Wilmington has already decided that she will permit no such feeling to exist, so far as she is concerned.

New Wheat.

We notice the Schooner D. C. Hulse taking in a cargo of ten thousand bushels of wheat in bulk, being not only the first shipment of the season, but the first cargo ever shipped from Wilmington in bulk. Received by Wm. H. McRary and sold to J. H. Chadbourn & Co., who ship to Boston.

SALES OF STOCKS.—The New York Evening *News*, of the 7th inst., reports sales of $2,000 North Carolina Stocks at 97—$2,000 Virginia at 92½.

☞ We are indebted to Mr. J. W. MEHAFFEY, Route Agent on the North Carolina Railroad, for election returns from counties on the line of said road, for which he has our thanks.

North Carolina Elections.

The general tenor of the elections in this State will be perceived by a reference to our table and statement of counties. With occasional variations, we may remark that these returns exhibit a gain for Judge Ellis. There are losses and gains in the Legislature. The losses slightly overbalance the gains, but not enough to amount to any thing. The only serious alloy to this state of things is in the mountain district, where, as we learn by telegraph from Messrs. Holden & Wilson of the Standard, Avery has been defeated for Congress, and there is a heavy Democratic loss. This cannot affect Ellis' election by a large majority, although it may seriously reduce it. Mr. Steele is believed to be elected to the Senate in Richmond and Robeson.

Bladen, Brunswick and Columbus—The Senatorship.

The telegraph cable is laid to Europe and yet we can't get a mail from Bladen county. It is hard that while the mails—the precious mails are lying at Brinkley's, and have been lying there since Saturday, no mail agent will bring them down. Perhaps we may hear *via* Fayetteville or Columbia, or Washington City, or Boston, or by way of the Atlantic telegraph, but we can't get a Bladen mail.

Now, it is too bad. Several people here in Wilmington are ready to burst for want of "the official." Our neighbors of the Herald have been crowing over the *in*domitable and *in*vincible Jones—they have been predicting for him a brighter career on a wider field.—Up the line of the Manchester Road the Jones men went fishing last week and had a big fish fry over Jones' election. They fired off the guns—they raised the tall poles—they made their throats sore hurrahing, and they made them well again with good old Cincinnati whiskey; in fact they had "a high old time" generally; yea verily, they had a frolic at Fair Bluff, and behold, a man came unto them, even into their very midst, and he opened his mouth and spake unto them and said, "Boys, the jig's up, Jones is beat sure as h— anging," and each man took a private individual four-finger drink and went his way mad as Tucker, and slitually down in the mouth.

And furthermore, on Saturday, a youthful friend of the Know-Nothing persuasion came into our sanctum, and cavorted, and crowed, and rejoiced and danced around us, and asked us repeatedly if we had heard from Brunswick, and if we knew Jones was elected, and he swore by Jones, and exalted himself, and his nether garments, commonly called "his britches," grew too small for him, and we were in terror of his bursting the britches aforesaid, which had grown too small for him, likewise he ran a risk of flying off the handle. And we were meek all the time, for we thought, surely the game is up. But in the afternoon of the same day other news came through reliable channels, and the tenor of the news is that McDowell is elected by a small majority. It is that we may be sure of this that we are so anxious to get some mails from Bladen; the other two counties we have.

Seriously, the latest news from the Senatorial district on the other side of the river, gives McDowell five majority, thus, Jones' majorities 14 in Columbus, 164 in Brunswick, making 178, McDowell's majority in Bladen 183. Reported majority in the district, for McDowell, 5. It is to verify these figures that so much anxiety is felt. We think McDowell is elected, but we won't crow until we know we are out of the woods.

Election Returns.

In the senatorial district composed of Bladen, Columbus and Brunswick, T. D. McDowell, dem., beats A. J. Jones, K. N., 5 votes.

NASH.—*Senate.*—L. N. B. Battle 708, A. J. Taylor 207. *Commons.*—G. N. Lewis 740; H. T. Williams 668. *Sheriff.*—N. W. Cooper 659; S. W. Mashburn 497. All democrats.

ROWAN.—Fleming and Hall, dems. elected to the Commons. Wiseman, dem. has 177 majority for the Senate. Davie to hear from.

GUILFORD.—*Senate.*—Gorrell, no opposition. *Commons.*—Morehead 1,581, Caldwell, 1492, Clapp 1,107, Thacker 1,053, Bennet 341. *Sheriff.*—Boon elected.

MECKLENBURG.—*Senate.*—Davidson, dem. 925, Alexander 112. *Commons.*—Hutchison, dem. 748. Wallace, dem. 925. Pritchard, ind. dem. 892. *Sheriff.*—E. C. Grier, re-elected—no opposition.

CABARRUS.—*Commons.*—Burns, K. N., 428; Pharr, N. N., 231; Misenheimer, dem., 395.

CRAVEN.—*Senate.*—Green, 410; Flanner, opp. 423; Ipock 272; Miller 232. *Commons.*—Bryan, dem., 835; Jones, dem., 695; Clark 646. *Sheriff.*—Latham elected.

WARREN.—*Senate.*—Dr. Thos. J. Pitchford, dem.,—no opposition. *Commons.*—Hall 694; Drake 680; Batchelor 466. Jones re-elected Sheriff, all dems.

ORANGE.—*Commons.*—Dr. Pride Jones, dem., 1,258; John W. Norwood, dem., 1,115; John A. McMannen, K. N., 1036. *Sheriff.*—R. M. Jones, dem., elected.

ALAMANCE—Schales and Roney, dems., elected to the Commons, and Democratic Sheriff.

JOHNSTON—*Senate*—Dr. Leach, K. N., elected. *Commons*—Willis Sanders, K. N., and B. H. Tomlinson, dem., elected.

FRANKLIN—M. Lankford elected to the Senate over Spivey, ind.; W. F. Green to the Commons over J. Thomas.

EDGECOMBE—*Senate*—H. T. Clark elected; no opposition. *Commons*—Messrs. Bridgers and Dancey elected; no opposition. Jenkins elected Sheriff.

DAVIDSON—*Senate*—Benton C. Douthitt. *Commons*—Henry Walser and Hiram W. Brummell—all K. N.'s. E. D. Hampton re-elected Sheriff.

NORTHAMPTON—Gen. Thos. J. Person, in the Senate, and Gen. M. W. Ransom and Marcus W. Smallwood, in the Commons, are elected in this county.

ROBESON—*Senate*—Steele, dem., 775. Alford 571. Richmond not heard from fully, but the indications are that Steele is elected. *Commons*—Blount and Walsin, dems., elected. King re-elected Sheriff.

RANDOLPH—*Senate*—Worth, K. N., elected over Lane, K. N. *Commons*—Craven elected. Poll: *Senate*—Worth, 971; Lane, 559. *Commons*—Patterson, dem., 325; Craven, K. N., 1,133; Thornburg, K. N., 1,025; Elliott, K. N., 964. Speed elected Sheriff without opposition.

CHATHAM—*Senate*—Straughon, K. N., 1,141; Cotton, dem., 1,034. *Commons*—Taylor, K. N., 1,177; Green, K. N., 1,152; Moore, dem., 1,143; Bynum, dem., 1,099; McMather, dem., 1,089; Farar, K. N., 992.

MONTGOMERY—E. C. Chambers, K. N., elected to Commons over Crump, old member; Saunders, K. N., elected Sheriff by 25 majority.

ONSLOW—L. W. Humphrey, dem., elected to the Senate, and J. H. Foy to the House. W. D. Humphrey elected Sheriff.

DUPLIN.—*Senate.*—W. J. Houston, dem., re-elected; *Commons.*—Stanford and Ward, dems.; *Sheriff.*—T. J. Carr, dem.

WAYNE.—*Senate*—W. K. Lane; *Commons.*—Dortch and Thompson; *Sheriff.*—W. A. Thompson. All dems.

LENOIR.—*Senate.*—Speight; *Commons.*—Whitfield; *Sheriff.*—Fields, re-elected. All dems.

BRUNSWICK.—*Commons.*—T. D. Meares; *Sheriff.*—Allen.

GRANVILLE.—All democrats elected.

ORANGE.—Cameron defeated by Turner by a majority of 153.

CUMBERLAND.—*Senate.*—Gilmore, dem.; *Commons.*—McKoy, Barbee, and Harrington, dems.; *Sheriff.*—McNeill re-elected.

WAKE.—*Senate.*—Bledsoe; *Commons.*—Faribault, Hutchins and Haywood; *Sheriff.*—High, re-elected. All dems.

FORSYTHE.—*Commons.*—Fries and Martin, dem. elected; *Sheriff.*—Flynt, dem. re-elected.

SAMPSON.—*Senate.*—A. A. McKoy, dem., 870; T. I. Faison, opposition, 640. *Commons.*—Faison, 925; Kirby, 850; Daughtry, opposition, 600. Crumpler, re-elected Sheriff.

HALIFAX.—Democratic Legislature ticket elected.

A slip from the Fayetteville Observer office gives the following:

For the Senate in Moore and Montgomery, A. R. McDonald, without opposition, in place of S. H. Christian, American. No change.

For the Commons Dr. Shaw, dem., over Richardson, late member. Dem. gain. Poll: Shaw 743, Richardson 647.

K. H. Worthy, whig, elected Sheriff over Barrett, dem. by 269 majority.

The Cable Laid.

Yesterday during the heat of the election, our people were aroused for a moment to other things than votes, by the telegraphic announcement that the Atlantic Cable had been successfully laid, that communication was perfect, and signals freely passed through. The first messages, we believe, are to be sent to-day, in the form of an interchange of courtesies between Queen Victoria and President Buchanan. Some pretty platitudes we presume.

We confess to having entertained a decided feeling of scepticism with respect to the success of this work.—We were mistaken. That it *can* be done is already established. That it will be a profitable investment or confer benefits or convenencies corresponding with its cost, remains yet to be seen. Still, the project in a mechanical and scientific point of view is successful.—*Now* is the time to sell out stock, in the first flush of the excitement arising from success.

It is certainly little short of a miracle, to think of a slender rope no thicker than your thumb, stretching from the old to the new world, lying safe and quiet at the calm bottom of a stormy ocean, whose surface is lashed into fury by every wind that blows. In many a wild winter night, when the tempest-tost mariner seeks in vain for a ray of light or hope, away almost miles below him the lightning will be flashing messages of love and hope, or of pelf and speculation.

The effect of the Telegraph on business operations will be difficult to tell. Its first result must be to place the advantage in the hands of the large operator and capitalist, to the disadvantage of the smaller operator. The very great expense of messages will preclude the use of the line except to those who are heavily engaged—it would not pay others and they could not afford it. As for the friendly talk between the people of two continents, that is flummery. Few people would be lavish in their compliments or professions if each word cost them a dollar. Wm. B. Astor would stop saying his prayers if they cost him a cent a word. He would sooner go to the devil on a free ticket.

Daily Journal, 6th inst.

The One Topic.

Outside of North Carolina we find that the leading, if not the only topic with our exchanges is the Atlantic telegraph, connecting, as it does, two great portions of the human family—annihilating distance, and enabling nations to talk together as though no ocean rolled between them. It was natural that this great work should be carried out by British and American capital, science and mechanical ingenuity, for, after all, these two nations possess more of all these than the rest of the world, and more enterprise and perseverance to apply them to practical purposes. Besides, their commercial relations are more intimate and more extensive than those of any other two nations, and the mutual action and re-action of mind and public opinion is more powerful and immediate than it could possibly be between countries not possessing a common language.

Foreign arrivals will not, hereafter, possess the same interest, nor in our opinion will as great an inducement exist for forcing the speed of steamers to the point of danger. No matter how fast they may run, the cream of their news will be anticipated. *But*, and, unfortunately, these *buts* will come to cast a doubt over things; there is as yet no certain intelligence of the landing of the cable at Valencia Bay, Ireland, from the Agamemnon, although it seems to be taken for granted.

Later from New Mexico.

ST. LOUIS, August 2d.—A despatch from Independence, dated the 30th ult., stated that the New Mexican mail, with dates of the 12th, had arrived. The mail party encountered violent storms of wind, hail and rain on the route. No rain had fallen in the neighborhood of Santa Fe for several months.

Large bodies of Indians were met on the plains, who manifested an unfriendly feeling, and evinced a disposition to forcibly relieve the mail party of their arms and provisions.

The fourth of July was celebrated in fine style at Santa Fe. The Declaration of Independence was read in English and Spanish, and an address was delivered in both languages.

The Apache Indians, heretofore so hostile to the whites, are now perfectly friendly, and engaged in planting large crops of grain on Bennett's river. Travelers and herds pass through their country unmolested.

A large party of Californians who arrived at Albuquerque in the latter part of June have determined to take the 35th parallel to accomplish their journey.

The commercial news is unimportant. Business was dull at Santa Fe, but the prospect of a speedy revival of trade were good.

The "Gallant" Zouave in Limbo.

SAVANNAH, Aug. 5.—Riviere has been arrested at the instance of Colonel Blount, and lodged in jail in the absence of bail. Mrs. Blount and daughter, it is rumored, sustain Riviere.

AFFRAY AT GREENVILLE.—We learn that on Monday last, an affray occurred at Greenville, Pitt county, by the names of Harrington and Long, in which Long was so badly cut with a dirk-knife by Harrington as to endanger his life.—*Tarboro' Southerner, 7th inst.*

CAMEL RANCHERO.—G. W. Kendall, Esq., of the New Orleans Picayune, thus writes of the Government camel ranchero:

"I have good accounts of the government camel ranchero or farm at Camp Verde, which is some twenty-five miles west of my sheep walk. I have not visited these oriental animals as yet, but a friend who was at Camp Verde a month or two said they were increasing in numbers, and that the young camels (what do they call juvenile specimens of this genus?) were thrity and disposed to be frolicksome. To me it seems as though the antics of a camel, however young, would be of the clumsiest—something on a par with the dancing of a cow on a tight rope. I trust, however, that this experiment of raising camels in our midst will be successful, for they will prove very useful beasts of burthen on the dry praries."

WILD SCENE OF EXCITEMENT.—As the steam ferry boat Eclipse, was making her last trip to Philadelphia, from Gloucester, N. J., on Sunday evening, a wild scene of excitement was occasioned by a disturbance on board between two females, during which the alarm of fire was sounded. This caused the greatest confusion on board, particularly among the females and children; several of whom fainted. Life preserves were sought for, and it was with the greatest difficulty that some of the passengers could be prevented from jumping overboard. On the arrival of the boat at the wharf, the woman who caused the difficulty was arrested by a police officer, she being somewhat intoxicated, and great difficulty was experienced in getting her along the street. She was then shouldered by six men, and carried to the Union street station house, followed by a large crowd of men and boys. The efforts of the woman to be released from her captors stripped her of nearly all clothing, and a portion of the way she was almost naked.

IMPORTANT DECISION.—The Supreme Court of New York has decided that a creditor has no right to take a transfer of a life insurance policy, and by paying the premium thereon to uphold the same for himself. This is a very important decision, and defeats what has been heretofore regarded as one of the most important aims of life insurance.

THE OFFICIAL VOTE OF DUPLIN COUNTY.

SHERIFF.	SEN.	COMMONS.	GOV.
DISTRICTS.			
Kenansville,	131	157	146
Warsaw,	137	24	117
Magnolia,	154	12	129
Island Creek,	105	3	86
Cypress Creek,	156	1	145
Rockfish,	99	1	99
Hallsville,	37	9	41
Stockstill's Store,	84	8	80
Smiths,	41	8	48
Albertson's,	68	1	60
Dail's,	95	5	90
Brandle's Store,	38	8	46
Wolfescape,	91	12	78
Faison's,	21	23	17
Total,	1257	132	1193
Strickland,	1	2	35
Kelly,	72	72	34
Southerland,	19	8	1
Outlaw,	35	15	1
Carr,	2	2	1
Monk,	1	1	1
Smith,	6	6	2
Ward,	11	6	1
Stanford,	6	6	2
Houston,	97	223	159
McRae,	333	570	416
Ellis,	643	569	416
Total,	721	1193	643

SHERIFF.	GOVERNOR. 1856.	GOVERNOR. 1858.	SEN.	COMMONS.	COMMONS.
PRECINCTS.					
Fennell,	111	80	1	2	0
Vann,	304	16	27	24	8
Hall,	971	13	27	30	23
Shepard, ind.	338	90	28	8	15
Moore, d.	405	36	83	72	139
Bryan, d.	420	25	27	59	71
Ashe, d.	478	25	45	62	86
McRae, dist.	331	24	24	10	00
Ellis, d.	485	26	44	59	00
Gilmer, k. n.	406	5	35	12	13
Bragg, d.	622	18	37	54	123
Wilmington,	163	90	14	56	13
Federal Point,	122	76	67	99	16
Masonboro',	76	67	55	80	11
Middle Sound,	114	99	47	55	00
Sandy Run,	67	47	42	52	00
Long Creek,	99	55	2	4	4
Rocky Point,	76	42	3	5	1
S. Washington,	55	00	1	1	0
Holly Shelter,	75	44	4	2	0
Piney Woods,	67	41	2	1	0
Moore's Creek,	54	54	1	0	0
Caintuck,	54	54	1	0	0
Upper Black River	100	86	5	1	0
Total,	1,522	1,317	407	570	451

Missouri Elections.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 5th.—In the 2d district, Anderson, Lecompton Democrat, is elected by 2,600 majority.

In the 5th district, Woodson, Lecompton Democrat, gets 330 majority in six counties.

In the sixth district, Richardson's majority is 300.

[SECOND DISPATCH.]

ST. LOUIS, August 5.—The following counties in the second district give Anderson, democrat, majorities:—St. Charles county 267, Androni county 187, Montgomery county 92, Boone county 800. In the fifth district Reid, anti-Lecompton, has 300 majority in Jackson county, and 40 majority in Morristeau county, and Woodson, democrat, 640 majority in Lafayette county, 130 majority in Sabine county, and 200 majority in Pettis county.

Kentucky Election.

LOUISVILLE, Aug. 3d.—The State election yesterday passed off, generally speaking, quietly. In the city proper the American candidate for Judge of the Court of Appeals received 228 majority; George R. McKee, the American candidate for clerk of the Court of Appeals, received 307 majority.

The American county ticket is all probably elected by a small majority.

During the election Dr. Standiford shot Capt. Rousseau dangerously. The act was prompted by a personal grudge and partly from political feeling.

Later from Europe—Arrival of the Prince Albert.

HALIFAX, Aug. 6.—The steamship Prince Albert, from Galway on the 27th ult., arrived here at midnight. The steamship Arabia arrived at Liverpool on Saturday evening the 24th of July, and the Anglo-Saxon on the evening of the 27th.

Ex-Preident Pierce had arrived at Cadiz and sailed for Marseilles. A serious gale had occurred on the English coast, doing considerable damage to the shipping.—Mr. Barber, the late English consul at Naples, has been appointed consul at Richmond, Va., to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Mr. James.

Count Cavour, the Sardinian minister, had a conference with Louis Napoleon at Plombiers on the affairs of Italy. Letters from China say that the allies had experienced much loss in the capture of the Pei-Ho forts. The enemy also suffered severely, and lost 98 guns.

No American vessels were reported damaged during the storm on the English coast. The June returns of the British Board of Trade show a still further decrease in exports. Lord Lyndhurst had called for the correspondence with the United States on the right of search question. The Earl of Malmesbury replied that arrangements were in preparation between the two countries which it was calculated would settle the whole difficulty. The Baron Rothschild took his seat in the House of Commons amidst loud cheers. Accounts from India say that the heat there is terific, killing more Europeans than are killed by the enemy. It is hotter than for twenty-five years.

Additional Foreign News by the Prince Albert.

HALIFAX, Aug. 6.—There is no news of particular importance by this arrival.

It had been officially announced that Queen Victoria and Prince Albert would pay a private visit to their daughter, Princess Fredrick William, at Potsdam, in August.

FRANCE.—Ccunt Cavour, the Sardinian minister, had been on a visit to the Emperor Napoleon at Plombiers, and a conference between them on the Affairs of Italy is said to have taken place.

SWITZERLAND.—A Rome telegram says that a committee of the Council of State has unamiously recommended the rejection of the application of the Genoese government against the expulsion or sending into the interior of political refugees.

ITALY.—The trial at Salermo of Baron Nicotera and others, charged with a revolutionary attempt last year, had resulted in seven prisoners being condemned to death, several others to twenty-five years in irons, some to less severe penalties, and many were set at liberty. Orders had been issued to suspend sentence of death, and it was thought the sentence would not be carried into effect.

THE LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.—The Times' city article of Tuesday morning says: The funds opened yesterday at a decline of ⅛, but closed with a partial recovery.

In the House of Lords attention was called to the right of search question, and the correspondence relative to the negotiation on the subject with the United States was asked for.

Lord Malmesbury said that an arrangement calculated to put a stop to the traffic in slaves under the cover of causes of misunderstanding between the two nations, was in course of preparation, and would, he believed, accomplish the desired object.

Baron Rothschild took his seat to-day in the House of Commons, amidst loud cheers.

From the second edition of the London News we learn that advices from China are to the first of June, containing full accounts of the capture of the Pehio. Negotiations having failed, the Chinese were attacked on the 19th of May by the English and French, and the forts captured with much loss. The Chinese fought well. Ninety-eight guns were captured. The loss of the enemy is supposed to be very heavy.

The India dates are of Calcutta to June 19th. Oude was still very unsettled. The heat was terrific, and the British troops had suffered greatly. The sun has been more deadly than the enemy. The troops are being housed until the fierce heat is over. The season is the hottest known for twenty-five years.

Further from Europe.

CAPE RACE, Aug. 5.—The Arago, from Southampton on the 26th has passed, but her advices generally have been anticipated by the Prince Albert. The Sardinian squadron, while on its way to Cherbourg, received orders to change its course, and cruise off the coast of Candia.

Kansas.

LEAVENWORTH, Aug. 5.—The vote on the English bill in this city to-day is 139 for, and 1,690 against the proposition. Kickapoo precinct, 90 for, and 8 against.

Interesting Account from Cyrus W. Field, Esq., Chief Engineer.

TRINITY BAY, Aug. 5.—The Telegraph Fleet sailed from Queenstown, Ireland, on the 17th of July, and met in mid-ocean on Tuesday the 28th.

They made one splice on Wednesday, the 29th, at 1 o'clock in the afternoon, and then separated—the *Agamemnon* and *Valorous* bound to Valencia, and the *Niagara* and *Gorgon* for this place, where they arrived yesterday.

The cable laid is 1658 nautical, or 1950 statute miles long, from the Telegraph House at Bull's Bay to the head of Valencia harbor; and for more than two-thirds of that distance, in water over two miles deep.

The cable was paid out from the *Agamemnon* at about the same speed as from the *Niagara*, and electrical signals sent and received through the whole cable, are perfect.

The machinery worked most satisfactorily, and was not stopped for a single moment.

Capt Hudson, Messrs. Everett and Woodhouse, and engineers, electricians, officers of the ship, and every man on board connected with the fleet exerted themselves to the utmost, to make the expedition successful, and by the blessing of Divine Providence, they succeeded.

After the cable is landed, and connected with the land lines, the *Niagara* will discharge cargo belonging to the Telegraph Company, and then go to St. Johns for coal, after which she will proceed to New York.

CYRUS W. FIELD,
Chief Engineer

Further from the Cable.

TRINITY BAY, August 7—p. m.—The Atlantic cable was successfully landed yesterday, and is now in perfect order. The Agamemnon has also landed her end, and we are now receiving signals direct from the station at the head of Valentia Bay.

The Niagara will leave for St. Johns, N. F., to-morrow.

CYRUS W. FIELD.

The Cable.

TRINITY BAY, Aug. 7.—The cable is a complete success; signals are being transmitted through the whole extent, but it is not unlikely that it may not be opened for business for several days, and perhaps weeks, so as to give the electricians time for a series of experiments. Due notice of the opening will be given to the public.

THE RIVIERE SCANDAL.—"Capt." de Riviere arrived at Savannah, on Wednesday, in the steamship *Alabama*, under the assumed name of Lewis David, and was arrested on board the vessel "by virtue of two warrants issued at the instance of Col. F. S. Blount, one to keep the peace towards the said Blount and the other for the abduction of the daughter of the informant from the State of Alabama, with the intention of defilement."—There was considerable excitement during the progress of the arrest. The *Republican* says:

Matters having become somewhat quiet on the dock, Sheriff Prendergrast came ashore with his prisoner, when both entered a buggy and drove down the bluff. This movement revived the sensation, and the crowd rushed down the Bay, halting at every block to be prepared for a sight when the party should drive up into the city.—The buggy eventually emerged from below and was followed by the multitude to Justice Connell's office, at the corner of Bull and Bryan streets, where a full bench of Justices, composed of Messrs. Connell, Steley and Russell, were convened for a preliminary examination of the matters charged in the warrants.

Messrs. Bacon and Levy appeared for the State, and Joseph Ganahl, Esq., for the prisoner. Some discussion occurred, on the point of jurisdiction, but it being late, the further consideration of the case was postponed until to-day. In the meantime, Capt. de Riviere was committed to jail.

The next sitting of the Magistrates will be held at the Court House, and we learn it is the intention of Capt. de Riviere's counsel to place Mrs. Blount and her daughter on the stand. The scene will doubtless be rich and command a full house.

It is said that these ladies continue to be thoroughly identified in feeling with the accused, and maintain that the legal proceedings against him are an outrage upon right and justice. Mrs. B. has offered to defray all the expenses of the defence. Upon the whole, it is a curious case, but perhaps we may get at the merits of it in the course of the testimony.

The *Georgian* giving a brief account of the affair, adds:

We forbear to say any more upon this subject, in consideration for Col. B., who has doubtless suffered in many respects from the public exposure of his private and family relations—caused by the villainous designs of a cowardly imposter—and the weakness and indiscretion of his wife and daughter—but since he has arrived in a section where buckshot and double-barreled guns are the recognized remedies for wrongs, such as he has suffered, we trust he will not fail to apply them upon the slightest attempt of deReviere to interfere further with him or his family. From their fellow passengers on the Alabama, we learn the statements of Mrs. Blount's insanity are well founded.

Another End to the Blount-Riviere Affair.

The announcement of yesterday's Republican of the sudden departue of Miss Blount, the night previous, for her home in Mobile, caused a material affair that was transpiring in our midst. She was the centre of attraction to the whole affair and consequently her absence reduced the remainder of the proceedings to a mere comedy, in which, however, large numbers continued to be the interested witnesses, more for amusement than anything else. They were well paid for their pains.

At 10 o'clock the Magistrates' Court, consisting of Justices Staley, Connell, Russell and Hart, ascended the bench and announced themselves ready. The court room was densely crowded, and large numbers remained outside awaiting the arrival of the prisoner. Two hours and a half elapsed and no prisoner, prosecutor or counsel had appeared. The court then despatched the County Sheriff to the jail to ascertain the cause of delay, but no prisoner was to be found. Upon further inquiry it was ascertained that Capt Riviere had been turned over by City Sheriff Prendergast to Constable Galloway, and that the whole party, including prosecutor and the counsel on both sides, were at the Pulaski House, in conference upon terms for an amicable adjustment of the knotty affair. At this their honors became vastly indignant, and considered their dignity vastly outraged, issued orders for the arrest of Sheriff Prendergast, Constable Galloway, Col. Blount, and Capt. Riviere (we wonder they did not include the counsel), which was accordingly carried out to the letter, and the parties conducted to the court house to answer for a contempt.

Col. Blount, being unprepared to sustain his allegation as set forth in the information, moved through his counsel, that the whole proceedings be dismissed. The Court insisted upon the Col's swearing to the statement, which he did, and the matter was accordingly stricken from the docket.

Sheriff Pendergast filed an affidavit, stating that the prisoner had been turned over to Constable Galloway, and that he had no further care of him, whereupon the Sheriff was discharged.

Constable Galloway was not so fortunate. Although he alleged that parties were in consultation for a settlement of the case as his reason for not bringing in the prisoner at the appointed hour, something must be done to appease the offended dignity of the Court; he was accordingly fined $2, sentenced to pay costs; and committed to jail for the space of six hours.

This reminds us forcibly of the story of the Dutch Magistrates of New Amsterdam, so well told by Washington Irvin: having assembled and finding, to their extreme mortification, no criminal case on the docket, they considered it beneath their dignity to adjourn without doing some official act, and they accordingly *sent the Constable to jail!*

The whole affair at the Court House was rich beyond parallel, and we regret we have not time or room to give it in detail.

We are authorized by the counsel of Colonel Blount and Captain Riviere to state that their difficulty has been honorably and satisfactorily adjusted.

In our opinion, the Zouave Captain, notwithstanding the unfavorable aspect of affairs in the beginning, has come out of the difficulty by no means "second best." He will return to New York by the next steamer, and Colonel and Mrs. Blount will leave for Mobile, so soon as the latter shall have recovered from a slight indisposition.—*Savannah Republican, 5th.*

Pennsylvania and the Foreign Missions.

A telegraphic dispatch from Philadelphia informs us that a strong effort is being made in behalf of ex-Mayor Vaux, of that city, for an appointment to a foreign mission. In behalf of equality and justice, we would like to know how many more foreign missions Pennsylvania expects? Besides a legion of consuls, secretaries of legation and commercial agents, the old Keystone State has been complimented with the following full missions:

George M. Dallas,	Minister to	London.
Wm. B. Reed,	"	China.
Jos. R. Chandler,	"	Naples.
Jos. B. Clay,	"	Lima.
Chas. R. Buckalew,	"	Eucador.

We think Pennsylvania certainly has already rather the lion's share of comfortable places, and that modesty would dictate the propriety, even if the old State has any further claims upon the Democracy, to withhold them for the present.—*Wash. States.*

A Handsome Present.

WESTERN PEOPLE.—A correspondent of the Richmond South, writing from the Falls of St. Anthony, Minnesota, says:

"There is great and untiring energy displayed by the western people in the efforts they have made, and are still making to develop their country. It is almost laughable to see the straits they are sometimes driven to get on and keep moving here. When the money panic was in full blast, every one at the East who could draw anything the West could give them drew it, thereby leaving her comparatively, in many sections, without a dollar.—Well, they went to work and issued 'City Scrip,' 'County Scrip,' and every other device in the shape of a paper currency—even went so far as to circulate Wild Cat or bogus bank notes as a currency, endorsing them with the name of some man in good standing in a town, who promised to redeem the same as soon as town lots commenced going off 'like hot cakes.' Such notes are still in circulation. I saw one to-day; it paid a two dollar debt just as well as Uncle Sam's gold could do it. The man that took it said 'the endorser was all right, was rich, had plenty of proprty, but no money; and so it goes from hand to hand. With only such means as those I describe above are these people still at work.—People anywhere else would give up; but, as I told you in one of my former letters, that is a word not well understood here."

THE LANDING OF AFRICANS IN GEORGIA.—The Savannah *Georgian*, of Wednesday, has the following paragraph:

Excitement about the Slave Trade.—Our otherwise quiet community was somewat excited on Saturday last by the arrival in our river of the barque E. A. Rawlins, without papers. This was her first appearance here since she was seized about twelve month's since, upon suspicion of being fitted out as a slaver, and the general impression was, and still is, that she has landed a cargo of the King of Dahomey's subjects, somewhere in this country or Cuba. She still lies at quarantine, and up to this time no new facts have been elicited, going to confirm or destroy public opinion as to the business in which she has been engaged during her absence.

TUNNEL UNDER THE ALPS.—The mail per American bring accounts of the commencement some months ago, of the Alpine Tunnel connecting Modena and Bardoniche on opposite sides of the Alps, which there tower to a height of 4,000 English feet, *nearly a mile high